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ABSTRACT

This project report describes the process used to convert the retrospective life history data collected in 1969 at the Center for Social Organization of Schools at the Johns Hopkins University to a more usable form, the writing and testing of computer storage and retrieval programs for the data, and the initial interpretation of data relating to lifelong educational patterns of men. Part 1 provides a description of the unique characteristics of life history data and an explanation of the logic behind the storage and retrieval system. Part 2 contains the documentation for the computer tape including descriptions of each of the 15 life history variables. Part 3 explains the use of the life history Sample Retrieval Program. Part 4 describes the rates, incidence, and duration of educational activities for men in the Life History Sample, including the relationships of relevant background factors and occupational patterns. (STS)

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Final Report NIE Grant

74-0097

Life History Data on the Occupational Effects of Obtaining Educational Credentials Through Alternate Routes

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July 15, 1976

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Final Report

Life History Data on the Occupational Effects of Obtaining Educational Credentials Through Alternate Routes

Project Background

In the original grant proposal, three objectives for the research were stated: 1) to describe the alternative educational routes used at different ages; 2) to investigate the personal conditions and characteristics that are associated with use of each specific educational pattern; 3) to study the consequences of alternative means to the same educational credential on an individual's career, measured by income and occupational prestige. These objectives were proposed to be achieved, over a twenty eight month period by analyses using the Life History Data, a unique data source collected in 1969 by the Center for Social Organization of Schools, The Johns Hopkins University. An additional objective of the proposed research was to convert this data base and the attendant computer packages, which were only operable on an obsolete computer (IBM 1401) to a system which could be used widely in the research community.

Because it was uncertain in the eyes of the peer review panel whether the data would permit a detailed analysis of educational participation patterns, it was suggested that a one year grant be awarded. During this year, work was to begin on the conversion of the computer retrieval system and an assessment of the feasibility of the proposed research undertaken. As the project closing data approached, efforts at continuation were made; unfortunately due to various confusions, the continuation status was only recently clarified.

This document, then is the final report for the initial part of the proposed research covering one year of work. The total amount awarded by NIE was $9,788; these monies covered one quarter of the investigators salary and computer cost for conversion of the Life History Data.

Because of the limited funds and length of time allocated for the research, only a small portion of the original substantive objectives could be addressed. A description of educational participation patterns, which is the topic of the paper comprising part 4 of this final report, comprises the only substantive product of this research project. In that paper, the educational activities of the white and black men in the Life History Sample from age 14 to age 30 are examined. Rates, incidents and duration of part-time and continuing education patterns are described. Interesting black-white differences in who returns to school after entering the labor market seemed promising, but could not be pursued in any depth.

For the most part, then, the research was concerned with the less exciting, but necessary, task of data conversion, computer program writing and testing. During this job considerable unanticipated difficulties were encountered. The documentation for the original tapes was woefully inadequate. Numerous coding and keypunch errors were found on the data tapes. At the termination of the project which had collected these data, no final documentation or tapes had been left in any reasonable order. Nor was there any single person who could help resolve these difficulties. Fortunately, the original interviews were still at the Center, so that many mysteries were resolved by consulting these. In all, over six months were spent in correcting problems which we had no reason to suspect, at the time of proposal writing, to be in existence.

In the remaining six months of the project, the data tapes were converted so that they could be accessed on several computer systems. A retrieval program was written in Fortran IV, was tested on several computer systems and is currently in use by about six universities or research organizations. Documentation for the computer system and data tape was written and distributed.

Given the nature of the research activity, then, most of this final report is concerned with descriptions of the computer program, the data tape and other documentation. In part 1, an explanation of the logic behind the storage and retrieval system is provided. Part 2 contains the actual documentation for the computer tape and part 3 describes how to use the retrieval system.

I. Storage and Retrieval of Life History Data

Two previous reports describe in detail the procedures for the storage and retrieval of life history data. (Blum, Karweit, and Sorenson, 1969; Karweit, 1973). In this section of the final report, a brief description of life history data and associated computer techniques for handling it is given, with specific emphasis on new procedures which were implemented since the publication of these two earlier papers.

Life History Data

It may not be clear how life history data differs from any other sort of data in use by reseachers. There are at least three distinguishing characteristics of life history data:

1) life history data has a time dimension associated with each variable,
2) life history data contains repeated measurements on the same individual over time with variable spacing between the measurements of each variable,
3) life history data contains measurements for several life areas, which can be cross referenced.

The life history data for one person consists of data pertaining to several variables. For each of these variables, a continuous record is collected, indicating the particular value of a variable at a particular point in time. The number of entries per variable differs for each person. In addition, the amount of time for which an entry is applicable is itself variable. For example, in job histories, one man may have held one job for twenty five years, in this case he would have only one entry for the occupation variable. Another person, having a more checkered job history may have held his first job for one year, his second for a year and a half, his third for three years and so on. In the case of the second person, the spacing between jobs would be variable. Across all individuals, the number of jobs held in the sample would also be variable.

The richness of this type of data is wonderful for the researcher to comtemplate until perhaps he attempts to use standard computer programs to analyze it. Given that the number of entries/variable differs for each respondent, the resulting data file structure deviates from the standard case X variable structure expected by most "canned" computing packages. One solution would be to force the data into this conventional mode; this procedure was not feasible given the volume of data. Another solution, which was employed, would be to provide an efficient data storage system and a retrieval program for extracting subsets of data into the required, standard form.

Storage of Life History Data

Because the number of entries per variable differs for each person, the structure of the data file does not lend itself neatly to conventional storage techniques (individual X variable). One way around this difficulty would be to pretend that all individuals had the same amount of data, the maximum amount, and to construct a fixed form date X variable matrix for each person. To construct such a matrix, the maximum number of entries per variable would have to be allowed to accomodate the largest case. In the LHS, if this approach had been taken, a 481 x 3557 matrix would have been required* for each of the 1589 respondents, or a grand total of 2.7 billion words. Clearly, a data base of this magnitude is not feasible to store or access. Instead of using these gigantic and sparse matrices, the data were stored as variable length lists where only the changes in data are recorded. In this type of file structure, data for a particular variable is physically located in a different place on every record. To locate data in this list, an index is provided which details 1) the number of entries per variable and 2) the beginning location of the variable in the data string. As an example, hypothetical job and education histories are given below for an individual.

---

* There was at maximum 481 months and 3557 words of data to be stored.

Index:

Occupation			Education		
Event Count	Item Count	Data Location	Event Count	Item Count	Data Location
5	4	1	3	5	21

Data:

Location				Location		
1-4	5-8		16-20	21-25		41-45
1st Entry Occ	2nd Entry Occ		5th Occ	1st Educ		5th Educ

This respondent had five entries for the occupation variable, that is five separate jobs, and three entries for the education variable. Each occupation entry is comprised of four items (e.g. wages, prestige, hours per week, how obtained the job); each education entry consists of five items (e.g. type of school, full or part-time status, degree status, who paid for tuition and degree attained). The first occupation entry, then is located in words 1-4 of the list of data; the second in words 5-8 and the last in words 16-20. Entries for the education variable start where occupation ends, at word 21 and continue until word 45.

Retrieval of Life History Data

Specialized retrieval capabilities are needed to handle life history data because the data are stored as variable length lists. Additionally, because the substantive questions of interest often require a rearrangement of the data, a retrieval program is needed to perform this task. For example, the researcher may be interested in job changes and may wish to have the data rearranged so that a job transition, not an individual respondent, is the unit of analysis. The retrieval program then has the additional capability of restructuring the data for different units of analysis.

Another capability of the retrieval program includes the ability to retrieve a variable contingent upon another variable. This function of the retrieval program is one of the most powerful ones in terms of types of research questions which then become possible. For example, the following list illustrates this type of contingent retrieval:

a) occupation held in Jan 1960
b) occupation held at age 20
c) occupation held at date of marriage
d) occupation held 1 yr after first divorce
e) occupation held 1 yr before second marriage
f) second occupation held after discharge from military service
g) age at date of marriage

h) age at first job after leaving military
i) date of discharge from military service
j) duration of first job after leaving military service
k) age at which occupational prestige was the highest
l) age at which occupational prestige was the lowest.

Another general feature of a retrieval system is its ability to perform cumulative retrieval between two specified events or time points. Examples of this type of retrieval are:

a. Retrieve cumulative duration out of full-time education from the time the respondent dropped out of school until he received his high school diploma.

b. Retrieve the number of times the respondent was unemployed drom the time he received his high school diploma until age 30.

II. Life History Sample Data Tape Documentation

In part 2, the documentation for the converted life history sample is provided. This data tape is referred to as tape B to distinguish at from the original tape operable on the 1401. Tape B may be obtained from the Center for Social Organization of Schools, The Jo ns Hopkins University. The documentation for tape B consists of descriptions of each of the fifteen variables, of the static information and provides a complete listing and explanation of the data for one individual in the survey.

Life History Data Tapes

Variable Descriptions

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Static Information

Static Information

Tape B		Tape A		
Word	Format	CC	Contents	Codes
		1-2	Deck number	01
01	F4.0	3-6	ID number	as given
		7-12	Segment number	as given
02	F3.0	13-15	Date left home	as given
03	F2.0	16-17	Age	as given
04	F2.0	18-19	Birthdate	year
05	F2.0	20-21		month
06	F2.0	22-23		day
07	F1.0	24	Type of service	0 never (cc 25-80 blank)
				1 one period of active military
				2 career military
				3 more than one period of non-career military
08	F2.0	25-26	Date of start of active service	Year
09	F2.0	27-28		Month
10	F2.0	29-30	Discharge date	Year
11	F2.0	31-32		Month
12	F1.0	33	Drafted/enlisted	0 drafted
				1 enlisted, except a) reserves b) National Guard
				2 enlisted active reserves or Nat'l. Guard
13	F2.0	34-35	Entering rank	List of entering ranks in notes

14	F2.0	36-37	Final discharge rank	
15	F3.0	38-40	Location of place where R was stationed the longest	city/town (see placename coding in notes
16	F2.0	41-24	State	
17	F2.0	43-44	SEA	for placename coding see notes
18	F3.0	45-47	County	
19	F3.0	48-50	Location of place where R was discharged	city/town
20	F2.0	51-52	State	
21	F2.0	53-54	SEA	for placename coding see notes
22	F3.0	55-57	County	
23	F1.0	58	Military diploma/degree/course	0 degree oriented program whether R completed requirements and received a "legitimate" degree or not. 1 non-degree education, or education leading to a certificate
24	F2.0	59-60	Degree or highest grade completed	62 G.E.D. or high school certificate 13 one year college 14 two years college 15 three years college 66 college degree
		61	Blank	
25	F3.0	62-64	Date of entry into labor force	
26	F2.0	65-66	Total number of siblings	
27	F3.0	67-69	Date of first marriage	

28	F3.0	70-72	Calendar month of birth	
29	F3.0	74-76	Calendar month of entry into military	
30	F3.0	78-80	Calendar month of discharge from military	
31	F1.0	1	Race of respondent	1 White 2 Black 3 Mexican-American 4 Puerto Rican 5 Chinese 6 Japanese 7 American Indian 8 Other 9 No Answer
		2	Deck number	2
32	F2.0	3-4	Adjusted verbal ability test score	Add the following to positions 69-70 (word 69): 2 if 8-10 NA's 1 if 4-7 NA's 0 if less than 4 NA's 9 if c 67= 3, 4 or 6 (word 68)
		5-6	Blank	
33	F3.0	7-9	Place of birth	city/town
34	F2.0	10-11	State	
35	F2.0	12-13	SEA	see placename coding
36	F3.0	14-16	County	

37	F2.0	17-18	Year of entry to U.S.	As given. If born in U.S., leave blank
38	F2.0	19-20	Number of siblings (including step-siblings)	brothers, 00 = none
39	F2.0	21-22		sisters, 00 = none
40	F2.0	23-24	Father's or substitute's education	00 no education
				01 first grade
				02 second grade
				03 third grade
				04 fourth grade
				05 fifth grade
				06 sixth grade
				07 seventh grade
				58 grammar school diploma
				09 ninth grade or jr. high diploma
				10 tenth grade
				11 eleventh grade or 12th grade with no diploma
				62 high school diploma
				13 one year college
				14 two years college and R.M.
				64 junior college degree
				15 three years college
				16 four years college (no degree)
				66 college degree
				17 MA, MS program (no degree)

				67 MA, MS degree (also M.B.A.)
				18 PhD, etc. program (no degree)
				68 PhD, etc. degree
				19 post-doctoral work
				20 professional program (no degree)
				70 professional degree
				81 some vocational training
41	F1.0	25	Education for whom?	1 father
				2 stepfather, foster father
				3 uncle
				4 grandfather
				5 other
				9 no father or substitute
42	F2.0	26-27	Mother's education	Same as cc 23-24 above
43	F1.0	28	Education for whom?	1 mother
				2 stepmother, foster mother
				3 aunt
				4 grandmother
				5 other
				9 no mother or substitute
44	F3.0	29-31	Father's occupation	1960 Census code
45	F3.0	32-34	industry	1960 Census code

46	F1.0	35	Self-employed/owner	1 self-employed 2 owner 3 tenant 4 sharecropper Blank=not applicable
47	F1.0	36	Occupation of whom?	1 father 2 stepfather, foster father 3 uncle 4 grandfather 5 other 9 no father or father substitute known
48	F3.0	37-39	Mother's occupation	1960 Census code
49	F3.0	40-42	industry	1960 Census code 993993 = housewife (i.e., didn't work) 999999 = occ/ind unknown
50	F1.0	43	Family happiness	1 very happy 2 somewhat happy 3 somewhat unhappy 4 very unhappy
51	F2.0	44-45	Mother's nationality	see notes
52	F2.0	46-47	Father's nationality	see notes
53	F2.0	48-49	Religion of origin	see religion code in notes
54	F2.0	50-51	Religion changed to	00 no change in religion
55	F2.0	52-53	Year of change (if cc 50-51 = 00	As given, otherwise in cc 53
56	F1.0	54	For whom voted in last presidential election?	0 did not vote 1 Nixon

				2 Humphrey
				3 Wallace
				4 Gregory and Cleaver
				5 other
				9 never voted
57	F1.0	54	Year of first vote	As given

Verbal Ability

58	F1.0	57	space	As given
59	F1.0	58	broaden	As given
60	F1.0	59	caprice	As given
61	F1.0	60	edible	As given
62	F1.0	61	animosity	As given
63	F1.0	62	pact	As given
64	F1.0	63	cloistered	As given
65	F1.0	64	emanate	As given
66	F1.0	65	accustom	As given
67	F1.0	66	allusion	As given
68	F1.0	67	Who read words?	1 R read words himself
				2 Interviewer read words to R
				3 Telephone interview
				4 Interpreter used
				5 $5.00
				6 $5.00 and telephone
69	F2.0	69-70	Numbers of correct answers to verbal ability score	As given
70	F3.0	71-73	Prestige score for father's OCC/IND (NORC scores)	As given

71	F3.0	74-76	Prestige score for mother's OCC/IND (NORC scores)	As given
72	F3.0	78-80	Date of 1st full time job after last leaving full time education	
73	F3.0	82-84	Date of last leaving full time education	

Notes:

(a) If there is more than one period of active service, the first period is coded under static information and the second under variable 06, other full-time activities. The entering rank of the first period and the discharge rank of the second are coded in static information.

(b) If there are more than six years of continuous military service, respondent is coded as career military.

(c) If there are more than two periods of military, only those periods of six or more years are considered to be career military.

(d) If never any active military service, cc 25-80, words 8-30 are blank.

(e) If R takes more than one type of military education, priority is given to the highest academic type.

(f) If no military education, 000 is coded in cc 58-60, words 23 and 24.

(g) If cc 58=0, the same codes are used as for word 40 cc 23-24 (see page 4).

(h) If cc 58=1, the code categories on p. 2 are used.

If a range was given as a response (e.g., "8 or 10 years"), the lower limit (i.e., 8 years) is taken.

Military Ranks

Two columns have been assigned for entering rank and two columns for discharge rank. The first column of each pair indicates the Service and the second the rank.

Navy and Coast Guard

11	Seaman Recruit
12	Seaman Apprentice
13	Seaman
14	Petty Officer, 3rd class
15	Petty Officer, 2nd class
16	Petty Officer, 1st class, 'E-5'
17	Chief Petty Officer
18	Senior Chief Petty Officer
19	Master Chief Petty Officer
51	Warrant Officer
52	Chief Warrant Officer, 'W-2'
53	Chief Warrant Officer, 'W-3'
54	Chief Warrant Officer, 'w-4'
55	Ensign
56	Lieutenant Junior Grade
57	Lieutenant
58	Lieutenant Commander
59	Commander

Marines

21	Private
22	Private First Class
23	Lance Corporal
24	Corporal
25	Sergeant
26	Staff Sergeant
27	Gunnery Sergeant
28	1st Sergeant or 'MSGT'
29	Sergeant Major
61	Warrant Officer
62	Chief Warrant Officer, 'W-2'
63	Chief Warrant Officer, 'W-3'
64	Chief Warrant Officer, 'W-4'
65	Second Lieutenant
66	First Lieutenant
67	Captain
68	Major
69	Lieutenant Colonel

Army and National Guard

31	Private, 'E-1'
32	Private, 'E-2'
33	Pvt. First Class
34	Corporal, 'Specialist 4'
35	Sergeant, 'Specialist 5'
36	Staff Sergeant, 'Specialist 6'
37	Sergeant 1st Class, 'Specialist 7'
38	1st Sergeant, 'MSGT'
39	Sergeant Major
71	Warrant Officer
72	Chief Warrant Officer, 'W-2'
73	Chief Warrant Officer, 'W-3'
74	Chief Warrant Officer, 'W-4'
75	Second Lieutenant
76	First Lieutenant
77	Captain
78	Major
79	Lieutenant Colonel

Air Force

41	Airman
42	Airman, 3rd class
43	Airman, 2nd class
44	Airman, 1st class
45	Staff Sergeant
46	Technical Sergeant
47	Master Sergeant
48	Senior Master Sergeant
49	Chief Master Sergeant
81	Warrant Officer
82	Chief Warrant Officer, 'W-2'
83	Chief Warrant Officer, 'W-3'
84	Chief Warrant Officer, 'W-4'
85	Second Lieutenant
86	Lieutenant
87	Captain
88	Major
89	Lieutenant Colonel

STATE CODES

These codes apply to Birthplace,
Military Location and
Residence

Code	State	Code	State	Code	State
01	ALABAMA	18	KENTUCKY	35	NORTH DAKOTA
02	ALASKA	19	LOUISIANA	36	OHIO
03	ARIZONA	20	MAINE	37	OKLAHOMA
04	ARKANSAS	21	MARYLAND	38	OREGON
05	CALIFORNIA	22	MASSACHUSETTS	39	PENNSYLVANIA
06	COLORADO	23	MICHIGAN	40	RHODE ISLAND
07	CONNECTICUT	24	MINNESOTA	41	SOUTH CAROLINA
08	DELAWARE	25	MISSISSIPPI	42	SOUTH DAKOTA
09	DIST. OF COLUMBIA	26	MISSOURI	43	TENNESSEE
10	FLORIDA	27	MONTANA	44	TEXAS
11	GEORGIA	28	NEBRASKA	45	UTAH
12	HAWAII	29	NEVADA	46	VERMONT
13	IDAHO	30	NEW HAMPSHIRE	47	VIRGINIA
14	ILLINOIS	31	NEW JERSEY	48	WASHINGTON
15	INDIANA	32	NEW MEXICO	49	WEST VIRGINIA
16	IOWA	33	NEW YORK	50	WISCONSIN
17	KANSAS	34	NORTH CAROLINA	51	WYOMING

SPECIAL AND FOREIGN LOCATION CODES*

*These codes apply to Birthplace
Military Locations and
Residence

The first three digits are entered in "city" column; the next two in "state."

SPECIAL

Code	Description
777 77	Travel in U.S.
666 77	Travel outside U.S.
666 66	At sea for long period

FOREIGN

Code	Country
--- 60	North America
001 --	Canada
008 --	Cuba
010 --	Haiti
006 --	Iceland
011 --	Jamaica
003 --	Mexico
004 --	Newfoundland
005 --	Panama
002 --	Puerto Rico
007 --	El Salvador
009 --	Trinidad
--- 65	South America
005 --	Argentina
001 --	Brazil
007 --	British Honduras
004 --	Chile
006 --	Nicaragua
002 --	Peru
003 --	West Indies
--- 70	Europe
003 --	Austria
016 --	Azore Islands
001 --	England
012 --	Finland
007 --	France
002 --	Germany
005 --	Greece
004 --	Holland
008 --	Italy
--- 70	Europe (cont.)
006 --	Mediterranean
011 --	Norway
014 --	Poland
010 --	Rumania
015 --	Spain
013 --	Ukraine
--- 75	Asia
001 --	Australia
009 --	China
010 --	Eniwetok Atoll
004 --	Formosa
006 --	Guam
002 --	Japan
003 --	Korea
008 --	Marianas Islands
012 --	Pakistan
005 --	Phillippines
011 --	Thailand
007 --	Viet Nam
--- 80	Mid-East
001 --	Egypt
003 --	Israel
004 --	Jordan
002 --	Turkey
--- 85	Africa
003 --	Ethiopia
004 --	Ghana
001 --	Morocco
002 --	Nigeria

NATIONALITY CODES

Code	Name
01	Africa
02	Albania
03	America (United States)
04	American Indian
05	Armenia
06	Asia, not otherwise coded
07	Australia
08	Austria
09	Belgium (Belgian)
10	Bulgaria
11	Canada, French
12	Canada, other
13	Central America
14	China (Chinese)
15	Cuba
16	Czechoslovakia (Czech, Slovaks)
17	Denmark (Danish)
18	England (English)
19	Estonia
20	Europe, not otherwise coded
21	Finland (Finnish)
22	France (French)
23	Germany (German, Penna. Dutch)
24	Greece (Greek)
25	Hungary (Hungarian)
26	India
27	Ireland (Irish)
28	Italy (Italian)
29	Japan (Japanese)
30	Jewish, no country specified
31	Latvia
32	Lithuania
33	Mexico (Mexican)
34	Netherlands (Dutch)
35	Norway (Norwegian)
36	Poland (Polish)
37	Portugal (Portuguese)
38	Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican)
39	Rumania
40	Russia (U.S.S.R.)
41	Scotland (Scotch)
52	Scotch-Irish
42	South America
43	Spain (Spanish)
44	Sweden (Swedish)
45	Switzerland (Swiss)
46	Syria
47	Turkey
48	Wales (Welsh)
49	West Indies, not otherwise coded
50	Yugoslavia (Yugoslavs)
51	Other

RELIGION CODES

Code	Name
01	Adventists (Seventh-Day)
02	Agnostic
03	Atheist
04	Armenian Church of America
05	Assembly of God
06	Baptish (except Southern Baptist)
07	Brethren (German Baptist)
08	Buddist
09	Christian, no other information
10	Church of God in Christ
11	Church of the Nazarene
12	Churches of Christ
13	Churches of God
14	Congregational Christian Churches
15	Disciples of Christ (International Convention of Christian Churches)
16	Episcopalian (Protestant Episcopal Church)
17	Evangelical United Bretheran Church
18	Friends (Quakers)
19	Greek Orthodox
20	Independent Fundamental Churches of America
21	Jehovah's Witness
22	Jewish
23	Latter-Day Saints (Mormons)
24	Lutheran
25	Mennonite (including Amish)
26	Methodist (if not specified below)
27	African Methodist Episcopal
28	African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
29	Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
30	The Methodist Church
31	Moslem (including Muslim)
32	Pentecostal Church
33	Polish National Catholic Church
34	Presbyterian Church
35	Protestant, Denomination not given
36	Catholic
37	Russian Orthodox
38	Salvation Army
39	Southern Baptist (not Baptist)
40	Spiritualist
41	Unitarian Universalist
42	United Church of Christ
44	Christian Reformed Church
45	Reformed Church in America
46	Christian Science
47	Holiness Church
70	Other
43	No religion, indifferent

Husband's Education

Variable 01

Husband's Education: Variable 01

Tape B		Tape A		
Word	Format	CC	Content	Codes
01	F2.0		01	
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
04	F1.0	1	Past type of school	0 military
				1 elementary school
				2 high school
				3 post high school vocational and alike
				4 college
				5 professional school
				6 graduate school
				7 post graduate school
				8 other (tutoring, TV, etc.)
				9 no answer
05	F1.0	2	Current type of school	As in 1, if not in school, blank
06	F1.0	3	Past educational activity	0 not in school
				1 in full-time education
				3 in part-time, degree oriented
				4 in military education, non degree oriented
				5 in part-time, non degree oriented
				6 in military education, degree oriented
07	F1.0	4	Current educational activity	Same codes as word 6, cc 3
08	F1.0	5	Attainment	0 less than grade school diploma
				1 grade school diploma

2 some high school

3 high school diploma

4 post-high school, vocational and alike--only if high school diploma previously attained

5 some college

6 college degree

7 M.A., some graduate school Ph.D. program and professional

8 Ph.D. and professional degree

9 missing data

Note:

Entries coded from age 14 on.

Full Time Employment

Variable 02

Full Time Employment: Variable 02

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Content	Codes
01	F2.0		02	
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
04	F3.0	2-4	NORC prestige score for full-time OCC/IND (R's)	As given
	4X	7-8	Variable number	02
05	F1.0	9	Never any full-time employment	0 never (cc 10-63 blank)
				1 not 0; 3, 5, or 6
				3 various similar jobs in this period (or union assigned jobs)
				5 career military
				6 career military (dates of rank changes estimated)
06	F4.0	10-11	When job began (or periods of unemployment of military service	Year
		12-13		Month
07	F3.0	14-16	Occupation	1960 Census code
08	F3.0	17-19	Industry	1960 Census code
		14-19	Military	000000
			Career military where xy=rank	055-xy
			Unemployment	900900 on B Tape +00+00 on A Tape
09	F1.0	20	Self-employed, owner, etc.	1 self-employed
				2 owner
				3 tenant
				4 sharecropper
				Blank = not applicable

10	F7.2	21-27	Starting wages	As given
11	F1.0	28	Wages estimated?	0 no 1 yes
12	F1.0	29	Time-units of wages	1 hourly 2 daily 3 weekly 4 semimonthly 5 monthly 6 yearly 7 academic year 8 seasonal, summer (3 months)
13	F1.0	30	Wages in kind	1 food only (F) 2 housing only (H) 3 both 4 other Blank = not applicable
14	F2.0	31-32	Hours per week	As given
15	F1.0	33	Estimate or overtime?	1 estimate of hours 2 includes overtime but hours not estimated 3 both overtime and estimate of hours 4 working dates estimated (takes precedence over 1, 2, and 3) Blank = not applicable or none of the above
16	F4.0	34-35	When job ended	Year
		36-37		Month
17	F7.2	38-44	Ending wages (or current wages)	Same as cc 21-27
18	F1.0	45	Wages estimated?	0 no 1 yes

19	F1.0	46	Time-units of wages (ending)	Same as cc 29, word 12
20	F1.0	47	Wages in kind (ending)	Same as cc 30, word 13
21	F2.0	48-49	Hours per week (ending)	Same as cc 31-32, word 14
22	F1.0	50	Estimate or overtime?	Same as cc 33, word 15
23	F1.0	51	Employer	1 same as employer of last coded full-time job (ignore military & unemployment) 2 not 1 but previously employed full-time by same employer 3 not 1 or 2, but previously employed part time by same employer 4 other
24	F1.0	52	Upon leaving job	0 own decision (D) 1 not own decision (N) 2 not applicable: a) entered service b) promotion c) continuing seasonal employment (e.g. teacher's summer employment)
25	F1.0	53	At termination of job	1 H = had new job 2 K = knew of job 3 N = neither and did not enter military 4 return to full-time education 5 entered military service 6 not applicable a) present job b) promotion c) continuing seasonal employment
26	F1.0	54	Got job through	1 FR = friends 2 FA = family 3 PU = public agency 4 PR = private agency

				5 A = ads 6 0 = other
27	F1.0	55	On-the-job training?	0 not for this job 1 yes
28	F2.0	56-57	Number of time units of on-the-job training	0 not for this 1 yes
29	F1.0	58	Type of time units	1 hours 2 days 3 weeks 4 months Blank = not applicable
30	F2.0	59-60	Type of on-the job training	01 apprenticeship 02 formal management training 03 other formal training 04 informal and type not specified
31	F3.0	61-63	Union name	

Notes:

(a) Periods of unemployment and military service are also coded here (with blanks in "not applicable" columns as noted below).

(b) A number of the items coded for full-time employment are applicable to only a few of the cases. In order to avoid inserting no answer codes endlessly for the "not applicable" cases, 'blank' has been assigned as legitimate in the columns noted below:

(word 09)	20	self-employment/ownership
(word 13)	30	wages-in-kind (starting)
(word 15)	33	overtime/estimate of hours/wk (starting)
(word 20)	47	wages in kind (ending)
(word 22)	50	overtime/estimate of hours/wk (ending)

(c) Periods of "unemployment" and "active military service" are also coded with blanks:

unemployment: Tape A:
cc 20-33 and 38-80 always blank except continuation cc 64 and when dates estimated.

Tape B:
Words 9-15 and 17-31 are blank.

military: Tape A:
cc 20-33 and 38-80 always blank except continuation cc 64.

Tape B:
Words 9-15 and 17-31 are always blank.

(d) If career military, cc 17-19 = rank, word 08.

(e) The last two columns of starting and ending wages are for cents.

(f) If R gives a range of hours for number of hours worked, the midpoint is taken and fractions rounded to the nearest even number; cc 33 is coded '1' for 'estimated'.

(g) Starting and ending wages are transformed as of July 1969. Wages have been converted to a common time unit called a month.

(h) For job currently held '6901' is entered as the date.

(i) Foreign unions are coded '9'.

Part Time Employment

Variable 03

Part Time Employment: Variable 03

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Content	Codes
01	F2.0		03	
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
04	F3.0	2-4	NORC prestige score for part-time OCC/IND (R's)	As given
	4X	7-8	Variable number	03
05	F1.0	9	Never any part-time employment?	0 never (cc 10-63 blank) 1 not 0 or 3 3 various similar jobs in this period (or union assigned jobs)
06	F4.0	10-11	When job began	Year
		12-13		Month
07	F3.0	14-16	Occupation	1960 Census code
08	F3.0	17-19	Industry	1960 Census code
09	F1.0	20	Self-employed/ owner, etc.	1 self-employed 2 owner 3 tenant 4 sharecropper Blank = not applicable
10	F7.2	21-27	Starting wages	As given
11	F1.0	28	Wages estimated?	0 no 1 yes
12	F1.0	29	Time-units of wages	1 hourly 2 daily 3 weekly 4 semimonthly 5 monthly 6 yearly

				7 academic year 8 seasonal, summer (3 months)
13	F1.0	30	Wages in kind	1 food only (F) 2 housing only (H) 3 both 4 other Blank = not applicable
14	F2.0	31-32	Hours per week	As given
15	F1.0	33	Estimate or overtime?	1 estimate of hours 2 includes overtime but hours not estimated 3 both overtime and estimate of hours 4 working dates estimated (takes precedence over 1, 2, and 3) Blank = not applicable or none of the above
16	F4.0	34-35 36-37	When job ended	Year Month
17	F7.2	38-44	Ending wages (or current wage) (Transformed)	Same as cc 21-27
18	F1.0	45	Wages estimated?	0 no 1 yes
19	F1.0	46	Time-units of wages (ending)	Same as cc 29, word 12
20	F1.0	47	Wages in kind (ending)	Same as cc 30, word 12
21	F2.0	48-49	Hours per week (ending)	Same as cc 31-32, word 14
22	F1.0	50	Estimate or overtime?	Same as cc 33, word 15
23	F1.0	51	Employer	1 same as employer of last coded part-time job (ignore military & unemployment)

				2	not 1, but previously employed part-time by same employer
24-30			Not used	3	not 1 or 2 but previously employed full-time by same employer
				4	other
		52-60	Blank		
31	F2.0	61-63	Union		Listing under variable 2

Notes:

(a) All of the instructions which apply to codesheet three (full-time employment), columns 9-51 are applicable here. For convenience, these instructions are repeated below.

(b) A number of the items coded for part-time employment are applicable to only a few of the cases. In order to avoid inserting 'F' endlessly for the "not applicable" cases, 'blank' has been assigned as legitimate in the columns noted below:

20	self-employment/ownership
30	wages-in-kind (starting)
33	overtime/estimate of hours/wk (starting)
47	wages-in-kind (ending)
50	overtime/estimate of hours/wk (ending)

(c) Last two columns (26-27) are for cents.

Husband's Part Time Education

Variable 04

Husband's Part Time Education: Variable 04

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Content	Codes
01	F2.0		04	
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
		1-2	Variable number	02
04	F1.0	3	Never any part-time education?	0 never (cc 30-47 Blank) 1 on each card otherwise
05	F4.0	4-5	When courses began	Year
		6-7		Month
06	F4.0	8-9	When courses ended	Year
		10-11		Month
	3X	12-14	Blank	
07	F1.0	15	Number of schools attended	1, 2, etc.
08	F2.0	16-17	Type of school or program	01 elementary
				02 junior high school
				03 high school, public, vocational, grade
				04 high, public (other) or high school, private
				06 post high school vocational or technical training
				07 junior college, two-year
				08 four-year college
				09 professional school, law
				10 professional school, medicine
				11 professional school, business administration
				12 professional school, other
				13 graduate school

				14	post-doctoral program
				20	institutionalized education
09	F1.0	18	Degree/diploma/course	0	Degree oriented program whether R completed requirements and received a "legitimate" degree or not
				1	Non-degree education or education leading to various certificates
10	F2.0	19-20	Degree or highest grade completed	62	high school diploma
				13	one year college
				14	two years college
				64	junior college degree
				15	three years college
				16	four years college, no degree
				66	college degree
				17	MA, MS, MBA program (no degree)
				67	MA, MS, MBA degree
				18	PhD, etc. program (no degree)
				68	PhD, etc. degree
				19	post-doctoral work
				20	professional program (no degree)
				70	professional degree
11	F1.0	21	Tuition paid by?	1	R (self)
				2	E (employer)
				3	O (other, government)
				4	O (other, unspecified)

Notes:

(a) Career military education in an institution is coded under part-time education.

(b) If column 18 (Word 9) = 0, use the same codes as found under full-time education. The most likely to occur are given above.

(c) If column 18 (Word 9) = 1, the code categories under full-time education, military codes are used.

Other Full Time Activities

Variable 06

Other Full Time Activities: Variable 06

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Content	Codes
01	F2.0		06	Variable number
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0	24-25	Date 2	
04	F1.0	26	Never any full-time activities?	0 never 1 otherwise
05	F4.0	27-28	When activity started	Year
		29-30		Month
06	F4.0	31-32	When activity ended	Year
		33-34		Month
07	F2.0	35-36	Type of activity	01 illness, physical or unspecified 02 illness, mental 03 travel while unemployed 04 prison 05 loafing, i.e. not looking for work 06 additional military 07 foreign military service 08 summer military training 09 on strike 10 travel or research grant 25 missionary work (full-time)

Wife's Education

Variable 08

Wife's Education: Variable 08

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Content	Codes
01	F2.0	39-40	Variable number	08
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
04	F1.0	41	Never married?	0 = never 1 otherwise
05	F4.0	42-43	Marriage date or date for ending of wife's education past marriage date (for each wife)	Year
		44-45		Month
06	F2.0	46-47	Highest grade/ degree	Codes given under full-time education, variable 01
07	F1.0	48	Wife number	1, 2, 3, etc.

Note:

(a) Initial entry is always date of marriage (for each wife).

Wife's Occupation

Variable 09

Wife's Occupation: Variable 09

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Contents	Codes
01	F2.0		Variable number	09
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
04	F3.0	2-4	NORC prestige score for OCC/ IND (wife's)	As given
	4X	7-8	Variable number	
05	F1.0	9	Respondent never married?	0 never 1 otherwise
06	F4.0	10-11	When job began (or marriage date if always housewife)	Year
		12-13		Month
07	F3.0	14-16	Occupation	1960 Census code
08	F3.0	17-19	Industry	1960 Census code
09	F1.0	20	Self-employed, owner, etc.	1 self-employed 2 owner 3 tenant 4 sharecropper 9 not applicable
10	F7.2	21-27	Starting wages	As given
11	F1.0	28	Wages estimated?	0 no 1 yes
12	F1.0	29	Time-units of wages	1 hourly 2 daily 3 weekly 4 semimonthly 5 monthly 6 yearly 7 academic year 8 seasonal, summer (3 months)

13	F1.0	30	Wages in kind	1 food only (F)
				2 housing only (H)
				3 both
				4 other
				9 not applicable
14	F2.0	31-32	Hours per week	As given
15	F1.0	33	Estimate or overtime?	1 estimate of hours
				2 includes overtime but not estimate
				3 both overtime and estimate of hours
				4 working dates estimated (takes precedence over 1, 2, or 3)
16	F4.0	34-35	When job ended (or termination date of marriage or 6901 if housewife)	Year
		36-37		Month
17	F7.2	38-44	Ending wages (or current wage)	Same as cc 21-27, word 10
18	F1.0	45	Wages estimated?	0 no
				1 yes
19	F1.0	46	Time-units of wages (ending)	Same as cc 29, word 12
20	F1.0	47	Wages in kind (ending)	Same as cc 30, word 13
21	F2.0	48-49	Hours per week (ending)	Same as cc 31-32, word 14
22	F1.0	50	Estimate or overtime?	Same as cc 33, word 15
23	F1.0	51	Wife number	1, 2, etc.

Notes:

(a) If wife never worked, date of marriage is coded in cc 10-13, and 993993 (housewife) in cc 14-19 for occupation and industry; the same "not applicable" blanks are used for periods of unemployment. Intervals between wife's work are not coded as "unemployment" or "housewife" if she worked at all since marriage. In such cases, only the periods of employment are coded. If R's spouse never worked, in cc 34-37 (when job ended) either the date of the marriage's termination (if more than one wife or if marriage ended in some other way) OR the date 6901 is entered. For "housewife", cc 20-33 and cc 38-50 are always blank.

A number of the items coded for "wife's employment" are applicable to only a few of the cases. Therefore 'blank' has been assigned as legitimate for the columns below:

Word	CC	
9	20	self-employment/ownership
13	30	wages-in-kind (starting)
15	33	overtime/estimate of hours/wk (starting)
20	47	wages-in-kind (ending)
22	50	overtime/estimate of hours/wk (ending)

(b) Wages are transformed (price adjusted) and expressed in dollars and cents per month.

(c) If R gives a range of hours, the midpoint is taken and fractions rounded to nearest even number; 'estimate' is given for cc 33, word 15.

(d) For current job 6901 is entered in cc 34-37, word 16. For current job Date 2, word 3 will equal 0481.

Household Composition

Variable 10

Household Composition: Variable 10

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Content	Codes
01	F2.0		Variable number	10
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
04	F2.0		Household composition type	See codes below
05	F4.0	43-44	Date of change in composition	Year
		45-46		Month
6-17	12F2.0	47-70	Household composition (left justify)*	See codes below
18	F2.0	71-72	Number of persons excluding R	00 alone 98 group living of indeterminate size 99 household composition while career military

Note:

(a) Initial entry is for respondent at age 14.

(b) The number of words used depends upon the number of persons specified in Word 18. For example, if there are three persons in the household, words 6, 7, and 8 would contain their code and words 9-18 would be blank.

Household Composition Types

Abbreviations

Fa = Father
Ma = Mother
GP = Grandfather
GM = Grandmother
Sbs = Brothers and/or Sisters [Number and sex not taken into account]
K = Respondent's children [Number and sex not taken into account]
W = Wife
Un = Uncle
Au = Aunt
Co = Cousins [one or more]
Nf = Nephew [R's or wife's]
Nc = Niece [R's or wife's]

FK = foster child
FaIn = Father-in-law
MaIn = Mother-in-law
SbsIn = Brother-in-laws and/or Sister-in-laws [Number and sex not taken into account]

SK = Stepchildren [either sex, any number]
M = Mistress
MK = Mistress' children [either sex, any number]

Code	Household Members
01	Alone
02	Fa
03	Ma
04	Fa + Ma
05	Fa + Ma + GM + GP
06	Fa + Ma + [GP or GM]
08	Fa + Ma + GM + GP + Sbs
09	Fa + Ma + [GB +/or GP] + [Au +/or Un] + Sbs
11	Fa + Ma + GM + Sbs + [Nf +/or Nc]
12	Fa + Ma + [GM +/or GP] + K
13	Fa + Ma + [GM +/or GP] + [Au +/or Un] + Co + Sbs
14	Fa + Ma + [GM +/or GP] + Sbs

Code	Household Members
16	Fa + Ma + W
17	Fa + Ma + W +[K +/or SK]
18	Fa + Ma + W + Sbs
19	Fa + Ma + W + K + [Au +/or Un] [+ or w/o Co]
15	Fa + Ma + W + [K or SK or FK] + Sbs
20	Fa + Ma + W + Sbs + [Nf +/or Nc] [+ or w/o K]
21	Fa + Ma + W + SbsIn + [Nf +/or Nc] [+ or w/o K]
22	Fa + Ma + [Au +/or Un]
23	Fa + Ma + [Au +/or Un] + Sbs
24	Fa + Ma + [Au +/or Un] + Co + Sbs
25	Fa + Ma + [SbsIn and/or Nf or Nc] + Sbs
26	Fa + Ma + Sbs + Unrelated Indiv
27	Fa + Ma + Sbs + Step-Sbs
28	Fa + Ma + Sbs + K
29	Fa + Ma + Sbs + K + M
30	Fa + Ma + [K or MK]
31	[Fa or Step-Fa] + [Step-Ma or Ma] + [Sbs or Co] + W + K
32	[Fa or Step-Fa] + [Step-Ma or Ma] + W + K
33	[Fa or Step-Fa] + [Step-Ma or Ma] + W
34	[Fa or Step-Fa] + [Step-Ma or Ma] + [Sbs and/or Step-Sbs or Co]
40	Fa + [GP or GM] [+ or w/o Sbs]
42	Fa + Sbs
43	Fa + K
46	[Fa or Ma] + [Au + Un] [+ or w/o Co] [+ or w/o Sbs]
47	Fa + [Inlaws] + Sbs [+ or w/o Nf and/or Nc]
48	[Fa or Ma] + Sbs + unrelated individual
35	[Fa or GF] + GM + W + [Au + Un]
41	[Fa or Ma] + W
46	[Fa or Ma] + W + [K or SK]
37	[Fa or Ma] + W + Sbs
38	[Fa or Ma] + W + Sbs + K
39	[Fa or Ma] + W + [Nc or Nf] [+ or w/o Sbs] [+ or w/o K]
61	[Fa or Ma] + W + Inlaws [+ or w/o K]
95	[GM or GF] + [Au +/or Un] [+ or w/o sbs] [+ or w/o K] [+ or w/o Nf and Nc]
96	[GM or GF] + Co [+ or w/o Au or Un] [+ or w/o Sbs]
07	[Au or Un] [+ or w/o Co] [+ or w/o Sbs]
00	[Au + Un] [+ or w/o Nf or Nc]

Code	Household Composition
49	Ma or Step-Ma
50	Ma + Step-Fa
51	Ma + Step-Fa + [GP +/or GM]
52	Ma + Step-Fa + [GP +/or GM] + Sbs
53	Ma + others
54	Ma + [GP +/or GM] + [Au +/or Un] + Co + Sbs
55	Ma + [GP +/or GM] + Sbs + W [+ or w/o K]
56	Ma + Sbs
57	Ma + K or Step-K
58	Ma + K + Sbs
44	Ma + [Au +/or Un] [+ or w/o Co + Sbs]
45	Ma + [FaIn + MaIn] + K and/or SK
60	Ma + SbsIn +/or [Nf +/or Nc] [+ or w/o Sbs]
59	Ma + [Nf +/or Nc] [+ or w/o Sbs]
41	Ma or Step-Ma + W
36	Ma or Step-Ma + W + K
64	Ma + W + Sbs
61	Ma + Sbs +W + [MaIn +/or FaIn]
62	Sbs
63	K
65	Sbs + K
66	Co
71	M + MK or K
72	W
73	W + K
74	W + [SK or FK] + K
75	W + Sbs [+ or w/o K]
76	W + [FaIn +/or MaIn] [+ or w/o K]
77	W + SbsIn [+ or w/o K] [+ or w/o Nc +/or Nf]
78	W + [Nc +/or Nf] [+ or w/o K] [+ or w/o Sbs]
80	W + Co [+ or w/o K]
81	W + SbsIn + Sbs + or w/o [Nc +/or Nf] [+ or w/o K]
82	W + [Nc +/or Nf] + Co
84	W + FaIn + MaIn + SbsIn [+ or w/o Sbs] [+ or w/o K] + or w/o [Au +/or Un]

Code	Household Composition
83	SbsIn + [Nc +/or Nf] [+ or w/o Sbs]
85	W + FaIn + [Nf +/or Nc]
86	W + FaIn + K [+ or w/o SbsIn]
87	W + MaIn + K
88	W + MaIn + K + [Nf +/or Nc]
89	W + MaIn + [Sbs or SbsIn] + K
90	W + MaIn
91	W + FaIn
92	W + [Au +/or Un] + or w/o [Nc or Nf] + or w/o K
93	W + [Au +/or Un] + or w/o SbsIn + or w/o Co + or w/o K
94	GM + or w/o Sbs
97	W + [GM +/or GP] + or w/o K + or w/o Grandchild
67	Roommate
68	Member of family unit not related to R [R lvg with a family]
69	Unrelated individual lvg with R's family
98	Institution (exc. Military; e.g. prison, hospital, etc.)
99	Armed Forces

Income Adequacy

Variable 11

Income Adequacy: Variable 11

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Contents	Codes
01	F2.0	7-8	Variable number	11
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
		1-2	Card number	01, 02, etc.
		3-6	ID number	As given
04	F4.0	9-10	Date of adequacy change	Year
		11-12		Month
05	F1.0	13	Type of adequacy	1 S = save 2 C = comfort, no save 3 M = manage 4 D = need outside help

Note:

(a) First entry is at R's age 14.

Home Details

Variable 12

Home Details: Variable 12

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Contents	Codes
01	F2.0	32-33	Variable number	12
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
04	F4.0	34-35	When moved into dwelling unit	Year
		36-37		Month
05	F2.0	38-39	Type of housing	See codes below
06	F2.0	40-41	Number of rooms	
07	F1.0	42	Own, rent	1 own
				2 rent
				3 share without paying rent
				4 housing part of wages
08	F1.0	43	Neighborhood composition	1 AW = all white
				2 MW = mostly white
				3 HH = half white
				4 MNW = mostly non-white
				5 ANW = all non-white
				9 not applicable
				a) periods of military barracks b) dormitories c) hospitals d) jails e) locations outside U.S.
09	F1.0	44	Major non-white city of area	1 white (cc 43 = 1)
				2 black
				3 Mexican-American
				4 Puerto Rican
				5 Chinese

				6 Japanese 7 American Indian 8 other (logged separately) 9 N.A.
10	F1.0	45	Neighborhood composition (at departure, or during residence)	Same as cc 43-44, words 8 & 9
11	F1.0	46		Blank = no change

Notes:

(a) Initial entry is for R at age 14.

(b) Codes for Type of Housing

01	trailer, mobile house
02	house
03	duplex
04	row house
05	apartment
06	apartment hotel or residential hotel, motel
07	dormitory, fraternity house, or bunkhouse
08	rooming house
09	barracks or other military (e.g., tents, submarines, etc.)
10	other
11	housing project
12	hospital (patient)
13	jail

For career military, 70 is added to type of housing code. E.g., living in a housing project while career military is coded 81.

(c) For periods of military barracks, 9 is coded.

Where Living

Variable 13

Where Living: Variable 13

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Contents	Codes
01	F2.0	49-50	variable number	13
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
04	F4.0	51-52	Date of each change of location	Year
		53-54		Month
05	F3.0	55-57	New location	city/town
06	F2.0	58-59		state/SEA/county
07	F2.0	60-61		
08	F3.0	62-64		
09	F1.0	65	Farm or career military?	1 RF = rural farm 2 RNF = rural non-farm 3 career military 9 not applicable

Notes:

(a) First entry in these columns is respondent's residence at age 14.

(b) For periods of non-career military, cc 51-54, word 04 = date of entering service; for cc 55-65, word 05 city/town = 999, state = 55, cc 60-65 words 07-09 are blank. The next entry contains the date of return to civilian life. The same is true for career military when the respondent lives in the barracks without his family.

Marital Status

Variable 17

Marital Status: Variable 17

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Content	Codes
01	F2.0	7-8	Card number	
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
		9-10	Date of marital status change (or current date if never married	Year
		11-12		Month
04	F1.0	13	Subsequent marital status	1 single, never married
				2 married
				3 separated
				4 divorced
				5 widowed
				6 resumed co-habitation
05	F2.0	14-15	Age of wife at marriage	As given

Note:

(a) If R was never married: cc 9-12 = date of interview
13 = 1
14 = blank
15 = 9

Public Support

Variable 21

Public Support: Variable 21

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Contents	Codes
01	F2.0		Variable number	21
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
04	F1.0	18	Never any public support?	0 never (cc 19-29 blank) 1 on each card otherwise
05	F4.0	19-20	When support began	Year
		21-22		Month
06	F4.0	23-24	When support ended (or 6901 if continuing)	Year
		25-26		Month
07	F1.0	27	Amount of public support	1 A = all 2 M = more than half 3 H = half 4 L = less than half 5 N = none
08	F2.0	28-29	Type of support	See codes below

Notes:

Codes for Type of Support

01	Welfare, type unspecified
02	Unemployment Compensation (may appear as Social Security)
03	Aid to Dependent Children (ADS or AFDC)
04	G.I. Bill of Rights
05	Old Age Assistance
06	Old Age Insurance (old age pension)
07	Aid to the Blind
08	Medicare
09	NIMH, NIH, NDEA fellowships
10	V.A. pension

11	V.A. disability insurance
12	CAA (California School Aid)
13	Job training
14	Government check for loss of son killed in war
15	Other money from military
16	Workman's compensation insurance (for injury)
17	Disability insurance
18	State TB Association
19	Government Food
20	Foster care allowance
21	State aid for education
52	52/20 Club

Children

Variable 27

Children: Variable 27

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Content	Codes
01	F2.0		Variable number	27
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
04	F1.0	20	Never any children?	0 no children by any marriage (cc 21-28 blank
				1 on each card otherwise
05	F4.0	21-22	Date of change in number of children in R's household	Year
		23-24		Month
06	F1.0	25	Event	1 birth, male
				2 birth, female
				3 death, male
				4 death, female
				5 other arrival of R's son
				6 other arrival of R's daughter
				7 other departure, male
				8 other departure, female
				0 adoption, male
				9 adoption, female
07	F2.0	26-27	Number of child to which event refers	01, 02, etc.
08	F1.0	28	Marriage number	0, 1, 2, etc.

Notes:

(a) Foster children and children by wife's previous marriage excluded.

(b) A child born and dying in the same month is coded as two events having the same date. Children are numbered in the same order as first coded.

(c) A marriage number of 0 refers to R when living with his children but widowed or divorced from wife.

Birth Control

Variable 37

Birth Control: Variable 37

TAPE B

Word	Format	CC	Content	Codes
01	F2.0		Variable number	37
02	F4.0		Date 1	
03	F4.0		Date 2	
04	F1.0	33	Marriage number	0, 1, 2, etc.
05	F4.0	34-35	Date of birth control change	Year
		36-37		Month
06	F1.0	38	Birth control?	0 no 1 yes

Notes:

(a) Initial entry is date of marriage (for each marriage).

(b) If never married, cc 33 = 0, word 4 and words 5 and 6, are blank.

Composition of Life History Data Tape B

Life History Tape B is comprised of 3178 records. There are two records for each of the 1589 respondents in the survey. The first record of the pair contains the formating information for reading the data record, the second record of the pair. This format record is always 971 characters long. The first 640 positions contain the actual Fortran-type format with which the following record will be read. Positions 641-817 of the format record contain the static information, as detailed under "Static Information" below. Positions 818-970 contain variable location descriptions as described under "variable location" data below.

FORMAT	RECORD	
cc	contents	explanation
1	(	
2-3	xx	number/entries variable 01
4-22	(F2.0,2F4.0,5F1.0)	format variable 01
23-24	xx	number/entries variable 04
25-76	(F2.0,2F4.0,F1.0,2F4.0,3X, F1.0,F2.0,F1.0,F2.0,F1.0)	format variable 04
77-78	xx	number/entries variable 06
79-107	(F2.0,2F4.0,F1.0,2F4.0, F2.0)	format variable 06
108-109	xx	number/entries variable 08
110-142	(F2.0,2F4.0,F1.0,F4.0, F2.0,F1.0)	format variable 08
143-144	xx	number/entries variable 02 + 03
145-254	(F2.0,2F4.0,F3.0,4X,F1.0, 2F3.0,F1.0,F7.2,3F1.0,F2.0, F1.0,F4.0,F7.2,3F1.0,F2.0, 6F1.0,F2.0,F1.0,F2.0,F3.0)	format variable 02 + 03
255-256	xx	number/entries variable 17
257-304	(F2.0,2F4.0,F1.0,F2.0)	format variable 17
305-306	xx	number/entries variable 27
307-345	(F2.0,2F4.0,F1.0,F4.0, F1.0,F2.0,F1.0)	format variable 27
346-347	xx	number/entries variable 37
348-375	(F2.0,2F4.0,F1.0,F4.0, F1.0)	format variable 37

FORMAT	RECORD	
cc	contents	explanation
376-377	xx	number/entries variable 10
378-407	(F2.0,2F4.0,F2.0,F4.0,13 F2.0)	format variable 10
408-409	xx	number/entries variable 09
410-500	(F2.0,2F4.0,F3.0,4X,F1.0, F4.0,2F3.0,F1.0,F7.2,3F1.0, F2.0,F1.0,F4.0,F7.2,3F1.0, F2.0,2F1.0)	format variable 09
501-502	xx	number/entries variable 11
503-555	(F2.0,2F4.0,F4.0,F1.0)	format variable 11
556-557	xx	number/entries variable 21
558-561	(F2.0,2F4.0,F1.0,2F4.0, F1.0,F2.0)	format variable 21
562-563	xx	number/entries variable 12
564-603	(F2.0,2F4.0,F4.0,F2.0, F2.0,3F1.0,2F1.0)	format variable 12
604-605	xx	number/entries variable 13
606-639	(F2.0,3F4.0,F3.0,2F2.0, F3.0,F1.0)	format variable 13

STATIC DATA

640	)
641-643	ignore
644-647	id of this respondent
654-656	date left home
657-658	age respondent
659-660	birthdate year
661-662	month
663-664	date
665	type military
666-667	date of start year
668-669	month
670-671	date of discharge year
672-673	month
674	drafted
675-676	entering rank

677-678	Discharge rank
679-688	Location stationed
689-698	Location discharged
699-701	Military diploma/degree
702-705	Entry into labor force date
706-707	Total number siblings
708-710	First marriage date
711-713	Birthdate
714-717	Military entry date
718-721	Military discharge date
722-722	Race
724-725	Adjusted verbal ability
728-737	Place of birth
738-739	Year of entry
740-741	Number of brothers
742-743	Number of sisters
744-745	Father's education (or substitute)
746-746	Education for whom
747-748	Mother's education (or substitute)
749-749	Education for whom
750-752	Father's occupation 1960 Census code
753-755	Father's industry 1960 Census code
756-756	Father's self employed?
757-757	Occupation for whom
758-760	Mother's occupation
761-763	Mother's industry
764-764	Family happiness
765-766	Mother's nationality
767-768	Father's nationality
769-770	Religion of origin
771-772	Religion changed to
773-774	Year of change
775-775	For whom voted last presidential
776-777	Year first vote
778-791	Verbal ability
792-794	Prestige score father's occupation
795-797	Prestige score mother's occupation

798-801	Calendar month of first full-time civilian job after leaving full-time education
802-805	Date last leaving full-time education
806-809	Calendar month entry into U.S.
810-813	Calendar month religion change
814-817	Calendar month first vote

VARIABLE LOCATOR

818-821		Total number of words of data for this R
822-823	01	Constant, variable number 01
824-825	xx	Number entries, variable 01
826-829	xxxx	Beginning word number this variable
830-831	08	Number words/entry variable 01
832-833	04	Constant, variable number 04
834-835	xx	Number entries, variable 04
836-839	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 04
840-841	11	Number words/entry variable 04
842-843	06	Constant, variable number 06
844-845	xx	Number entries, variable 06
846-849	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 06
850-851	07	Number words/entry variable 06
852-853	08	Constant, variable number 08
854-855	xx	Number entries, variable 08
856-859	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 08
860-861	07	Number words/entry variable 08
862-863	02	Constant, variable number 02
864-865	xx	Number entries, variable 02
866-869	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 02
870-871	31	Number words/entry variable 02

872-873	03	Constant, variable number 03
874-875	xx	Number entries, variable 03
876-879	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 03
880-881	31	Number words/entry variable 03
882-883	17	Constant, variable number 17
884-885	xx	Number entries, variable 17
886-889	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 17
890-891	05	Number words/entry variable 17
892-893	27	Constant, variable number 27
894-895	xx	Number entries, variable 27
896-899	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 27
900-901	08	Number words/entry variable 27
902-903	37	Constant, variable number 37
904-905	xx	Number entries, variable 37
906-909	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 37
910-911	06	Number words/entry variable 37
912-913	10	Constant, variable number 10
914-915	xx	Number entries, variable 10
916-919	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 10
920-921	18	Number words/entry variable 10
922-923	09	Constant, variable number 09
924-925	xx	Number entries, variable 09
926-929	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 09
930-931	23	Number words/entry variable 09
932-933	11	Constant, variable number 11
934-935	xx	Number entries, variable 11
936-939	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 11
940-941	05	Number words/entry variable 11

942-943	21	Constant, variable number 21
944-945	xx	Number entries, variable 21
946-949	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 21
950-951	08	Number words/entry variable 21
952-953	12	Constant, variable number 12
954-955	xx	Number entries, variable 12
956-959	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 12
960-961	11	Number words/entry variable 12
962-963	13	Constant, variable number 13
964-965	xx	Number entries, variable 13
966-969	xxxx	Beginning word, variable 13
970-971	09	Number words/entry variable 13

END FORMAT RECORD

Record number two of the format-data record pair contains the actual data for the respondent. It is a variable length record. The variables appear within the record in the order given in the description of the variable locator above. That is, the data contains entries for variables 01, 04, 06, 08, 02, 03, 17, 27, 37, 10, 09, 11, 21, 12 and 13 in that order. The precise location of a particular entry for a particular variable can be computed from the variable locator information. The retrieval program, designed to pull selected, requested information from the data record operates by consulting the variable locator data. The entire data record is read, (according to the format specified by the format record) into a single vector. The variable locator is then used to determine the position within the vector for a particular variable. To make the organization of the data tape clearer, the contents of the data record for person 0004, the second respondent on the tape are described, position-by-position below.

I. VARIABLE INFORMATION -- SAMPLE MAN

A. Variable 01 - education (1-90)

Word 1. First entry (1-15)

1 | a. Variable code (1-2) = 01

2 | b. Beginning date (3-16) = 096 = December 1936 - R's seventh birthday

Word

3 c. Ending date (7-10) = 185

4 d. Past type of school (11) "ƀ" - none for first entry

5 e. Current type of school (12) "1" - elementary school

6 f. Past educational activity (13) "ƀ" - none for first entry

7 g. Current educational activity (14) "1" - in full-time education

8 h. Attainment (15) "0" - less than grade school diploma

2. Second entry (16-30)
   - a. Variable code (15-17) = 01
   - b. Calendar month R left school (18-21) "ƀ185" - May, 1944. which is the date R left one school to enter another in the fall; there is a new entry whenever the respondent changes schools, but not when he leaves school for summer vacation to return to the same school in the fall.
   - c. Ending date (22-25) = b189 = date left this school
   - d. Past type of school (26) "1" - elementary
   - e. Current type of school (27) "ƀ" - R has left school
   - f. Past educational activity (28) "1" - full-time education
   - g. Current educational activity (29) "0" - not in school
   - h. Attainment (30) "1" - grade school diploma - 8th grade completed
3. Third entry (31-45)
   - a. Variable code (31-32) = 01
   - b. Calendar month R re-entered school (33-36) "ƀ189"- September, 1944
   - c. Ending date (37-40) = "b245" = May, 1949
   - d. Past type of school (41) "1" - elementary school
   - e. Current type of school (42) "2" - high school
   - f. Past educational activity (43) "0" - not in school - this is for the four months between schools.
   - g. Current educational activity (44) "1" - in full-time education
   - h. Attainment (45) "2" - some high school
4. Fourth entry (46-60)
   - a. Variable code (46-47)
   - b. Calendar month beginning (48-51) = "ƀ245" = May, 1949
   - c. Calendar month ending (52-55) = b301 = January, 1954
   - d. Past type of school (56) "2" - high school

e. Current type of school (57) "ƀ" - R has left school

f. Past educational activity (58) "1" - in full-time education

g. Current educational activity (59) "0" - out of school

h. Attainment (60) "3" - high school diploma

5. Fifth entry (61-75)

a. Variable code (61-62) = 01

b. Calendar month R started college (63-66) "ƀ301" - January, 1954 - this corresponds to the beginning date of Var. 04 (part-time education)

c. Ending date (67-70) = b385 = January, 1961

d. Past type of school (71) "2" - high school

e. Current type of school (72) "4" - college

f. Past educational activity (73) "0" - out of school

g. Current educational activity (74) "3" - in part-time degree-oriented education

h. Attainment (75) "5" - some college

6. Sixth entry (76-90)

a. Variable code (76-77) = 01

b. Calendar month R last left school (78-81) "ƀ385" - January, 1961

c. Ending date (82-85) current date = b481

d. Past type of school (86) "4" - college

e. Current type of school (87) "ƀ" - R has left school

f. Past educational activity (88) "3" - part-time degree-oriented education

g. Current educational activity (89) "0" - out of school

h. Attainment (90) "6" - college degree

B. Part-time education - Var. 04 (91-119)

Word 1. First entry (91-119) This is the only entry

1 a. Var. no. (91-92) "04" - constant for each entry

2 b. Beginning date (93-96) = "b301"

3 c. Ending date (97-100) = "b386"

4 d. Never any part-time education? (101) "1" - R has had some part-time education

5 e. When courses began

1) Year (102-103) "54"

2) Month (104-105) "01"

Word

6 f. When courses ended

1) Year (106-107) "61"

2) Month (108-109) "02"

7 g. Number of schools attended (113) "1"

8 h. Type of school or program (114-115) "08" - four- year college

9 i. Degree/diploma/course (116) "0" - degree-oriented program

10 j. Degree or highest grade completed (117-118) "66" - college degree

11 k. Tuition paid by? (119) "3" - government

C. Other full-time activities - Var. 06 (120-140)

Word 1. First Entry

1 a. Variable no. (120-121) "06" - constant for each entry

2 b. Beginning date (122-125)

3 c. Ending date = blank (126-129)

4 d. Never any other full-time activity? (130) "0" - never

5-7 e. Blank (131-140) because not applicable

D. Wife's Education Variable 08 (141-158)

Word 1. First entry

1 a. Variable number (141-142) "08" - constant on all entries

2 b. Beginning date (143-146) = "b281" = marriage date

3 c. Ending date (147-150) = b481 = date of survey

4 d. Never married? (151) "1" - R has been married

5 e. Marriage date or ending date for entries of wife's education past marriage date

1) Year (152-153) "52"

2) Month (154-155) "05"

6 f. Highest grade/degree (156-157) "62" - high school diploma

7 g. Wife number (158) "1" - 1st wife

E. Full-time occupation - Var. 02

Word 1. First entry (159-230) first full-time job

1 a. Variable Number (159-160) = 02

2 b. Beginning date (161-164) = b249

3 c. Ending date (165-168) = b253

4 d. Prestige score for this occ/ind (169-171) "173" - one decimal place assumed

5 e. Never any full-time employment? (176) "1" - R has worked full-time

Word

6 f. When job began - year and month (177-180) "4909" - Sept., 1949

7 g. Occupation (181-183) "985" - 1960 Census Code for general laborer

8 h. Industry (184-186) "196" - 1960 Census Code for Construction

9 i. Self-employed/owner (187) "ƀ" - no

10 j. Starting wages (188-194) "0020746" - $207.46 per month - all income entries have been price-adjusted to 1959 dollars

11 k. Wages estimated? (195) "1" - yes

12 l. Time units of wages (196) "1" - hourly - this indicates the time units originally reported by R

13 m. Wages in kind (197) "ƀ" - none

14 n. Hours per week (198-199) "40"

15 o. Hours estimated or include overtime? (200) "ƀ" - no

16 p. When job ended - year and month (201-204) "5001" - Jan., 1950

17 q. Ending wages (205-211) "0020908" - $209.08 per month - price-adjusted to 1959 dollars

18 r. Wages estimated (212) "1" - yes

19 s. Original time units of ending wages (213) "1" - hourly

20 t. Wages in kind (ending) (214) 'ƀ" - none

21 u. Hours per week (ending) (215-216) "40"

22 v. Hours estimated or include overtime? (217) "ƀ" - no

23 w. Employer code (218) "4" - not employed previously by same employer

24 x. Upon leaving job (219) "1" - not own decision

25 y. At termination of job (220) "3" - did not have another job and did not enter military

26 z. Got job through (221) "6" - other means than friends, family, agency or ad

27 a.' On-the-job training? (222) "0" - not for this job

28-30 b.' Information about the training (223-227) "ƀƀƀƀƀ" - not applicable

31 c.' Union name (228-230) "ƀƀƀ" - none

2. Second entry (231) - period of unemployment

   a. Variable number (231-232) = 02

   b. Beginning date (233-236) = 253

   c. Ending date (237-240) = 256

   d. Prestige (241-243) "ƀƀƀ" - none available for unemployment

   e. Never any full-time employment (248) "1" - R has had full-time employment

f. When period of unemployment started (249-252) "5001" - Jan., 1950

g. Occupation code (253-255) "900" - unemployed

h. Industry code (256-258) "+00" - unemployed

i. Self-employed/owner (259) "ƀ" - N/A

j. Starting wages (260-266) "0000000" - R assigned zero income as opposed to blank income, which occurs when R is unable to recall his income

k. Wages estimated? (267) "ƀ" - N/A

l. Time units of wages (268) "ƀ" - N/A

m. Wages-in-kind (269) "ƀ" - N/A

n. Hours per week (270-271) "ƀƀ" - N/A

o. Hours estimated (272) "ƀ" - N/A

p. When period of unemployment ended (273-276) "5004" - April, 1950

q. Ending wages (277-283) "0000000"

r. - c.' Blank (284-302) - N/A

3. Third entry (303-374) - full-time job

a. Variable number (303-304) = 02

b. Beginning date (305-308) = 256

c. Ending date (309-312) = 265

d. Prestige (313-315) "173" - 1 decimal place assumed

e. Never any full-time employment? (320) "1"

f. When job started (321-324) "5004" - April, 1950

g. Occupation code (325-327) "985" - laborer

h. Industry code (328-330) "196" - construction

i. Self-employed/owner (331) "ƀ" - no

j. Starting wages (332-338) "0031385" - $313.85 per month

k. Wages estimated? (330) "0" - no

l. Original time units of wages (340) "1" - hourly

m. Wages-in-kind (341) "ƀ" - no

n. Hours per week (342-343) "40"

o. Hours estimated? (344) "ƀ" - no

p. When job ended (345-348) "5101" - January, 1951

q. Ending wages (349-355) "0029061" - $290.61 per month

r. Wages estimated? (356) "0" - no

s. Original time units of wages (357) "1" - hourly

t. Wages-in-kind (ending) (358) "ƀ" - none

- u. Hours per week (ending) (359-360) "40"
- v. Hours estimated? (361) "b̸" - no
- w. Employer code (362) "4" - not employed previously by this employer
- x. Upon leaving job (363) "1" - not own decision
- y. At termination of job (364) "3" - did not have another job and did not enter military
- z. Got job through (365) "1" - friend
- a.' On-the-job training (366) "0" - not for this job
- b.' Information about the training (367-371) "b̸b̸b̸b̸b̸" - not applicable
- c.' Union name (372-374) "b̸b̸b̸" - none

4. Fourth entry (375-446) - period of unemployment
   - a. Variable number (375-376) = 02
   - b. Beginning date (377-380) = 265
   - c. Ending date (381-384) = 268
   - d. Prestige (385-387) "b̸b̸b̸" - none for unemployment
   - e. Never any full-time employment (392) "1"
   - f. When period of unemployment started (393-396) "5101" - January, 1951
   - g. Occupation code (397-399) "900" - unemployment
   - h. Industry code (400-402) "900" - unemployment
   - i. Self-employed/owner (403) "b̸" - N/A
   - j. Starting wage (404-410) "0000000" - zero dollars
   - k. When period of unemployment ended (417-420) "5104" - April, 1951
   - l. Ending wages (421-427) "0000000"
5. Fifth entry (447-518) - period of military service
   - a. Variable number (447-448) = 02
   - b. Beginning date (449-452) = b268
   - c. Ending date (453-456) = b292
   - d. Prestige (457-459) "b̸b̸b̸" - none assigned to military
   - e. Never any full-time employment? (464) "1"
   - f. When military service started (465-468) "5104" - April, 1950 (identical with Deck 1, col. 25-28)
   - g. Occupation code (469-471) "00" - denotes military
   - h. Industry code (472-474) "-00" - denotes military
   - i. Self-employed/owner (475) "b̸" - N/A
   - j. Starting wages (476-482) "b̸b̸b̸b̸b̸b̸b̸" - none assigned to periods of military service

k. When military period ended (489-492) "5304" - April, 1953 (identical with Deck 1, col. 29-32).

l. Ending wages (493-499) - blank - none assigned

m. -c.' Information not applicable (500-518) - blank

6. Sixth entry (519-590) - full-time job

a. Variable number (519-520) = 02

b. Beginning date (521-524) = 292

c. Ending date (525-528) = 298

d. Prestige (529-531) "173" - 17.3

e. Never any full-time employment? (536) "1"

f. Starting date of job (537-540) "5304" - April, 1953

g. Occupation code (541-543) "985" - laborer

h. Industry code (544-546) "218" - tile manufacturing

i. Self-employed/owner (547) "b̸" - no

j. Starting wages (548-554) "0028136" - $281.36 per month

k. Wages estimated? (555) "1" - yes

l. Original time units of wages (556) "3" - weekly

m. Wages-in-kind? (557) "b̸" - none

n. Hours per week (558-559) "40"

o. Hours estimated? (560) "b̸" - no

p. When job ended (561-564) "5310" - October, 1953

q. Ending wages (565-571) "0032825" - $328.25 per month

r. Wages estimated? (572) "1" - yes

s. Original time units of ending wages (573) "3" - weekly

t. Wages-in-kind (ending) (574) "b̸" - none

u. Hours per week (ending) (575-576) "40"

v. Hours estimated? (577) "b̸" - no

w. Employer code (578) "4" - not previously employed by this employer

x. Upon leaving job (579) "1" - not own decision

y. At termination of job (580) "3" - did not have another job and did not enter military

z. Got job through (581) "1" - friend

a.' On-the-job training? (582) "0" - no

b.' Information about the training (583-587) - blank

c.' Union name (588-590) "b̸b̸b̸" - none

7. Seventh entry (591-660) - full-time job
   a. Variable number (591-592) = 02
   b. Beginning date (593-596) = b298
   c. Ending date (597-600) = b318
   d. Prestige (601-603) "292" - 29.2
   e. Never any full-time employment? (608) "1"
   f. Date job began (609-612) "5310" - October, 1953
   g. Occupation code (613-615) "343" - shipping clerk
   h. Industry code (616-618) "398" - graphics industry
   i. Self-employed/owner (619) "ƀ" - no
   j. Starting wages (620-626) "0023446" - $234.46 per month
   k. Wages estimated? (627) "1" - yes
   l. Original time units of wages (628) "3" - weekly
   m. Wages-in-kind (629) "ƀ" - none
   n. Hours per week (630-631) "40"
   o. Hours estimated? (632 "ƀ" - no
   p. When job ended (633-636) "5599" - sometime during 1959 - unsure of month
   q. Ending wages (637-643) "0028136" - $281.36 per month
   r. Wages estimated (644) "1" - yes
   s. Original time units of ending wages (645) "3" - weekly
   t. Wages-in-kind (ending) (646) "ƀ" - none
   u. Ending hours per week (647-648) "40"
   v. Hours estimated? (649) "ƀ" - no
   w. Employer code (650) "4" - not previously employed by this employer
   x. Upon leaving job (651) "2" - not applicable, i.e. entered service, promotion, or continuing seasonal employment (in this case, it was a promotion)
   y. At termination of job (652) "6" - not applicable
   z. Got job through (653) "2" - family
   a.' On-the-job training (654) "0" - no
   b.' Information about training (655-657) - blank
   c.' Union name (658-660) "ƀƀƀ" - none
8. Eighth entry (663-734) - full-time job
   a. Variable number (663-664) = 02
   b. Beginning date (665-668) = ƀ318

c. Ending date (669-672) = b332

d. Prestige (673-675) "234" - 23.4

e. Never any full-time employment (680) "1"

f. Starting date of job (681-684) "5599" - during 1955 at some unknown month

g. Occupation (685-687) "350" - inventory clerk

h. Industry (688-690) "398" - graphics

i. Self-employment/owner (691) "b̸" - no

j. Starting wages (692-698) "0035170" - $351.70 per month

k. Wages estimated? (699) "0" - no

l. Original time units of wages (700) "3" - weekly

m. Wages-in-kind (701) "b̸" - none

n. Starting hours per week (702-703) "40"

o. Hours estimated (704) "b̸" - no

p. When job ended (705-708) "5608" - August, 1956

q. Ending wages (709-715) "0039270" - $392.70 per month

r. Wages estimated (716) "0" - no

s. Original time units of ending wages (717) "3" - weekly

t. Wages-in-kind (ending) (718) "b̸" - none

u. Ending hours per week (719-720) "40"

v. Hours estimated (721) "b̸" - no

w. Employer code (722) "1" - same as employer of last coded full-time job

x. Upon leaving job (723) "2" - not applicable; in this case, R received another promotion

y. At termination of job (724) "6" - not applicable

z. Got job through (725) "7" - not applicable

a.' On-the-job training? (726) "0" - no

b.' Information about training (727-731) - blank

c.' Union name (732-734) "b̸b̸b̸" - none

9. Ninth Entry (735-806) - full-time job

a. Variable number (735-736) = 02

b. Beginning date (737-740) = 332

c. Ending date (741-744) = 405

d. Prestige (745-747) "605" - 60.5

e. Never any full-time employment (752) "1"

f. When job began (753-756) "5608" - August, 1956

g. Occupation code (757-759) "290" - supervisor - clerical

h. Industry code (760-762) "398" - graphics

i. Self-employed/owner (763) "b̸" - no

j. Starting wages (764-770) "0057750" - $577.50 per month

k. Wages estimated? (771) "0" - no

l. Original time units of starting wages (772) "3" - weekly

m. Wages-in-kind (773) "b̸" - none

n. Starting hours per week (774-775) "40"

o. Hours estimated (776) "b̸" - no

p. When job ended (777-780) "6209" - September, 1962

q. Ending wages (781-787) "0075901" - $759.01 per month

r. Wages estimated (788) "0" - no

s. Original time units of ending wages (789) "5" - monthly

t. Wages-in-kind (ending) (790) "b̸" - none

u. Ending hours per week (791-792) "40"

v. Hours estimated (793) "b̸" - no

w. Employer code (794) "1" - same as employer of last full-time job

x. Upon leaving job (795) "0" - own decision

y. At termination of job (796) "1" - had new job

z. Got job through (797) "F" - N/A - in this case, a promotion

a.' On-the-job training (798) "0" - no

b.' Information about training (799-803) - blank

c.' Union name (804-806) "b̸b̸b̸" - none

10. Tenth entry (807-878) - full-time job

a. Variable number (807-808) = 02

b. Beginning date (809-   ) = 405

c. Ending date (813-816) = 472

d. Prestige (817-819) "605" - 60.5

e. Never any full-time employment (824) "1"

f. When job began (825-828) "6209" - September, 1962

g. Occupation code (829-831) "290" - supervisor-clerical (office manager)

h. Industry (832-834) "398" - graphics

i. Self-employed/owner (835) "b̸" - no

j. Starting wages (836-842) "0075901" - $759.01 per month

k. Wages estimated (843) "b̸" - no

l. Original time units of wages (844) "5" - monthly

m. Wages-in-kind (845) "b̸" - none

n. Starting hours per week (846-847) "40"

o. Hours estimated (845) "b̸" - no

p. When job ended (849-852) "6804" - April, 1968

q. Ending wages (853-859) "0082508" - $825.08 per month

r. Wages estimated (860) "0" - no

s. Original time units of ending wages (861) "5" - monthly

t. Ending wages-in-kind (862) "b̸" - none

u. Ending hours per week (863-864) "40"

v. Hours estimated (865) "b̸" - no

w. Employer code (866) "4" - not previously employed by this employer

x. Upon leaving job (867) "0" - own decision

y. At termination of job (868) "1" - had new job

z. Got job through (869) "1" - friend

a.' On-the-job training (870) "0" - no

b.' Information about training (871-875) = blank

c.' Union name (876-878) "b̸b̸b̸" - none

11. Eleventh entry (879- 950) full-time job

a. Variable number (879-880) = 02

b. Beginning date (881-884) = b472

c. Ending date (885-888) = b481

d. Prestige (889-891) "605" - 60.5

e. Never any full-time employment (896) "1"

f. When job began (897-900) "6804" - April, 1968

g. Occupation code (901-903) "290" - office manager

h. Industry (904-906) "398" - graphics

i. Self-employed/owner (907) "b̸" - no

j. Starting wages (908-914) "0057755" - $577.55 per month

k. Wages estimated (915) "0" - no

l. Original time units of wages (916) "5" - monthly

m. Wages-in-kind (917) "b̸" - none

n. Starting hours per week (918-919) "50"

o. Hours estimated (920) "1" - yes

p. When job ended (921-924) "6901" - January, 1969 - always inserted as ending date of job held at interview

q. Ending wages (925-931) "0057755" - $577.55 per month

r. Wages estimated (932) "0" - no

s. Original time units of ending wages (933) "5" - monthly

t. Ending wages-in-kind (934) "b̸" - none

u. Ending hours per week (935-936) "50"

v. Hours estimated (937) "1" - yes

w. Employer code (938) "4" - not previously employed by this employer

x. Upon leaving job (939) "2" - N/A - current job

y. At termination of job (940) "6" - N/A

z. Got job through (941) "6" - other than friends, family, agency or ad

a.' On-the-job training (942) "0" - no

b.' Information about training (943-947) - blank

c.' Union name (948-950) "bbb" - none

F. Part-time employment - Var. 03 - as for full-time jobs, there are 31 words required for each job held

Word 1. First entry

1 a. Variable number (951-952) = 03

2 b. Beginning date (953-956) = b199

3 c. Ending date (957-968) = b249

4 d. Prestige (961-963) "218" = 21.8

5 e. Never any part-time employment (968) "1" - R has had part-time employment

6 f. When job began (969-972) "4507" - July, 1945

7 g. Occupation (973-975) "835" - dishwasher

8 h. Industry (976-978) "316" - bakery

9 i. Self-employed/owner (979) "b̸" - no

10 j. Starting wages (980-986) "0006441" - $64.41 per month, price adjusted to 1959 dollars

11 k. Wages estimated (987) "0" - no

12 l. Original time units of wages (988) "1" - hourly

13 m. Wages-in-kind (989) "b̸" - none

14 n. Hours per week (990-991) "18"

15 o. Estimate or overtime (992) "b̸" - no

16 p. When job ended (993-996) "4909" - September, 1949

17 q. Ending wages (997-1003) "0005851" - $58.51 per month, price adjusted to 1959 dollars

Word

18 r. Ending wages estimated? (1004) "0" - no

19 s. Original time units of ending wages (1005) "1" - hourly

20 t. Wages-in-kind (ending) (1006) "b̸" - none

21 u. Ending hours per week (1007-1008) "18"

22 v. Estimate or overtime (1009) "b̸" - no

23 w. Employer (1010) "9" - not previously employed by this employer

24-30 x. (1011-1019) - always blank

31 y. Union name (1020-1022) "b̸b̸b̸" - none

G. Variable number 17 - marriage

Word 1. First entry

1 a. Variable number (1023-1024) = 17

2 b. Beginning date (1025-1028) = "b281"

3 c. Ending date (1029-1032) = "b481"

4 d. Subsequent marital status (1033) = "2" = married

5 e. Age of wife at marriage (1034-1035) = "22"

H. Variable number 27 - children

Word 1. First entry

1 a. Variable number (1036-1037) = 27

2 b. Beginning date (1038-1041) = "b291"

3 c. Ending date (1042-1045) = "b307"

4 d. Never any children? (1046) = "1" - R has children

5 e. Date of change in number of children in R's household (1047-1050) "5303" - March, 1953

6 f. Event (1051) "1" - birth

7 g. Number of child to which event refers (1052-1053) "01"

8 h. Marriage number (1054) "1"

2. Second Entry

a. Variable number (1055-1056) = 27

b. Beginning date (1057-1060) = 307

c. Ending date (1061-1064) = 356

d. Never any children (1065) "1"

e. Date of change in no. of children (1066-1069) "5407" - July, 1954

f. Event (1070) "1" - birth

g. Child number (1071-1072) "02"

h. Marriage number (1073) "1"

3. Third entry

a. Variable number (1074-1075) = 27

b. Beginning date (1076-1079) = b356

c. Ending date (1080-1083) = b390

d. Never any children? (1084) "1"

e. Date of change (1085-1088) "5808" - August, 1958

f. Event (1089) "1" - birth

g. Child no. (1090-1091) "03"

h. Marriage no. (1092) "1"

4. Fourth entry

a. Variable number (1093-1094) = 27

b. Beginning date (1095-1098) = "b390"

c. Ending date (1099-1102) = "b481"

d. Never any children (1103) "1"

e. Date of change (1104-1107) "6106" - June, 1961

f. Event (1108) "1" - birth

g. Child no. (1109-1110) "04"

h. Marriage no. (1111) "1"

I. Variable number 37 - birth control

Word 1. First entry

1 a. Variable number (1112-1113) = 37

2 b. Beginning date (1114-1117) = "b281"

3 c. Ending date (1118-1121) = "b481"

4 d. Marriage number (1122) "1"

5 e. Date of birth control change (1123-1126) "5205" - May, 1952 initial entry is always date of marriage

6 f. Birth control? (1127) "0" - no

J. Variable 10 - household composition

Word 1. First entry

1 a. Variable number (1128-1129) = 10

2 b. Beginning date (1130-1133) = "b168"

3 c. Ending date (1134-1137) = "b246"

4 d. Household composition code (1138-1139) 27 - father + mother + siblings

5 e. Date of change in composition (1140-1143) "4399" - 1943, month unknown - first entry is always at or near R's fourteenth birthday

f. Who present (1144-1147) - there is a 2-character code for each person present in the household, up to 12 people, excluding the respondent

Word
6 1) First entry (1144-1145) "01" - father
7 2) Second entry (1146-1147) "02" - mother
8 3) Third entry (1148-1149) "51" - one brother
18 g. Number of persons in household, excluding R (1168-9) "03"

2. Second entry
   a. Variable number (1170-1171) = 10
   b. Beginning date (1172-1175) = "b246"
   c. Ending date (1176-1179) = "b268"
   d. Household composition code (1180-1181) "04" - father + mother
   e. Date of change (1182-1185) "4999" - 1949, month unknown
   f. Who present (1186-1189)
      1) First entry (1186-1187) "01" - father
      2) Second entry (1188-1189) "02" - mother
   g. No. of persons in household (1210-1211) "02"
3. Third Entry
   a. Variable number (1212-1213) = 10
   b. Beginning date (1214-1217) = 268
   c. Ending date (1218-1221) = 292
   d. Household composition code (1222-1223) "99" - Armed Services
   e. Date of change (1224-1227) "5104" - April, 1951
   f. Who present (1228-1229)
      1) First entry (1228-1229) "40" - military barracks
   g. No. of persons in household (1252-1253) "98" - group living
4. Fourth entry
   a. Variable number (1254-1255) = 10
   b. Beginning date (1256-1259) ="b292"
   c. Ending date (1260-1263) = "b297"
   d. Household composition code (1264-1265) "84" - Wife + Parent(s) - in-law + sibling(s) - in-law ± kid(s)
   e. Date of change (1266-1269) "5304" - April, 1953
   Who present (1270-1271)
      1) First entry (1270-1271) "07" - wife
      2) Second entry (1272-1273) "10" - father-in-law
      3) Third entry (1274-1275) "12" - brother-in-law
      4) Fourth entry (1276-1277) "81" - one daughter

   f. No. of persons in household (1294-1295) "04"

5. Fifth entry
   a. Variable number (1296-1297) = 10
   b. Beginning date (129801301) = "b297"
   c. Ending date (1302-1305) = "b307"
   d. Household composition (1306-1307) "73" - wife + kid(s)
   e. Date of change (1308-1311) "5309" - September, 1953
   f. Who present (1312-1315)
      1) First entry (1312-1313) "07" - wife
      2) Second entry (1314-1315) "81" - one daughter
   g. No. of persons in household (1336-1337) "08" NOTE: INCORRECT ON TAPE

6. Sixth entry
   a. Variable number (1338-1339) = 10
   b. Beginning date (1340-1343) = "b307"
   c. Ending date (1344-1347) = "b356"
   d. Household composition (1348-1349) "73" - wife + kid(s)
   e. Date of change (1350-1353) "5407" - July, 1954
   f. Who present (1354-1357)
      1) First entry (1358-1359) "07" - wife
      2) Second entry (1360-1361) "82" - two daughters
   g. No. of persons in household (1378-1379) "09" NOTE: INCORRECT ON TAPE

7. Seventh entry
   a. Variable number (1380-1381) = 10
   b. Beginning date (1382-1386) = "356"
   c. Ending date (1387-1390) = "390"
   d. Household composition (1391-1392) "73" - wife + kid(s)
   e. Date of change (1393-1396) "5808" - August, 1958
   f. Who present (1397-1402)
      1) First entry (1397-1398) "07" - wife
      2) Second entry (1399-1400) "71" - one son
      3) Third entry (1401-1402) "82" - two daughters
   g. No. of persons in household (1420-1421) "04"

8. Eighth entry
   a. Variable number (1422-1423) = 10
   b. Beginning date (1424-1427) = "b391"
   c. Ending date (1428-1431) = "b481"

d. Household composition (1432-1433) "73" - wife + kid(s)

e. Date of change (1434-1437) "6106" - June, 1961

f. Who present (1438-1443)

1) First entry (1438-1439) "07" - wife

2) Second entry (1440-1441) "72" - two sons

3) Third entry (1442-1443) "82" - two daughters

g. No. of persons in household (1462-1463) "05"

K. Wife's occupation - variable 09. There is a 28 word entry for each job the wife held, whether full-time or part-time.

Word 1. First job (1464-1523)

1 a. Variable number (1464-1465) = "09"
2 b. Beginning date (1466-1469) = "281" - marriage date
3 c. Ending date (1470-1473) = "282"
4 d. Prestige (1474-1476) "413" - 41.3
5 e. Respondent never married? (1481) "1" - R has been married
6 f. When job began (1482-1485) "5205" - May, 1952
7 g. Occupation (1486-1488) "360" - typing supervisor
8 h. Industry (1489-1491) "726" - insurance
9 i. Self-employed/owner (1492) "b̸" - no
10 j. Starting wages (1493-1499) "b̸b̸b̸b̸b̸b̸b̸" - unknown
11 k. Wages estimated (1500) "9" - N/A
12 l. Original time units of wages (1501) "9" - N/A
13 m. Wages-in-kind (1502) "b̸" - none
14 n. Hours per week (1503-1504) "38"
15 o. Estimate or overtime (1505) "1" - estimate of hours
16 p. When job ended (1506-1509) "5299" - 1952, month unknown
17 q. Ending wages (1510-1516) "b̸b̸b̸b̸b̸b̸" - unknown
18 r. Wages estimated? (1517) "9" - N/A
19 s. Original time units of wages (1518) "9" - N/A
20 t. Ending wages-in-kind (1519) "b̸" - none
21 u. Ending hours per week (1520-1521) "38"
22 v. Estimate or overtime? (1522) "1" - estimate of hours
23 w. Wife number (1523) "1" - first wife

2. Second job (1524-1583)

a. Variable number (1524-1525) = 09

b. Beginning date (1526-1529) = "b458"

c. Ending date (1530-1533) = "b470"

d. Prestige (1534-1536) "610" = 61.0

e. Resp. never married? (1541) "1"

f. Date job began (1542-1545) "6702" - Feb., 1967

g. Occupation (1546-1548) "185" - lab. technician

h. Industry (1549-1551) "868" - hospital

i. Self-employed/owner (1552) "ƀ" - no

j. Starting wage (1553-1559) "0030134" - $301.34 per month

k. Wages estimated? (1560) "0" - no

l. Original time units of wages (1561) "3" - weekly

m. Wages-in-kind (1562) "ƀ" - none

n. Hours per week (1563-1564) "40"

o. Estimate or overtime (1565) "ƀ" - no

p. When job ended (1566-1569) "6802" - Feb., 1968

q. Ending wages (1570-1576) "0028915" - $289.15 per month, price-adjusted

r. Wages estimated? (1577) "0" - no

s. Original time-units of ending wages (1578) "3" - weekly

t. Ending wages-in-kind (1579) "ƀ" - none

u. Ending hours/week (1580-1581) "40"

v. Estimate or overtime? (1582) "ƀ" - no

w. Wife number (1583) "1"

3. Third job (1584-1643)

a. Variable number (1584-1585) = 09

b. Beginning date (1586-1589) = "473"

c. Ending date (1590-1593) = "481"

d. Prestige (1594-1596) "292" - 29.2

e. Resp. never married (1601) "1"

f. Date job began (1602-1605) "6805" - May, 1968

g. Occupation (1606-1608) "343" - shipping clerk

h. Industry (1609-1611) "686" - retail jeweler

i. Self-employed/owner (1612) "ƀ" - no

j. Starting wages (1613-1619) "0021687" - $216.87 per month, price-adjusted

k. Wages estimated? (1620) "0" - no

l. Original time units of wages (1621) "3" - weekly

m. Wages-in kind (1622) "ƀ" - none

n. Hours per week (1623-1624) "38"

o. Estimate or overtime (1625) "1" - hours estimated

p. When job ended (or current date) (1626-1629) "6901" - January, 1969 - interview date

q. Ending wages (1630-1636) "0021687 - $216.87 per month, price adjusted

r. Wages estimated? (1637) "0" - no

s. Original time units of wages (1638) "3" - weekly

t. Ending wages-in-kind (1639) "b̸" - no

u. Ending hours per week (1640-1641) "38"

v. Estimate or overtime? (1642) "1" - hours estimated

w. Wife no. (1643) "1"

L. Variable 11 - Income adequacy

Word 1. First entry

1 a. Variable number (1644-1645) = 11

2 b. Beginning date (1646-1649) = "b174"

3 c. Ending date (1650-1653) = "b481"

4 d. Date of adequacy change (1654-1657) "4399" - sometime in 1943, when R was 14

5 e. Type of adequacy (1658) "2" - comfort, no save

M. Variable 21 - Public support

Word 1. First entry

1 a. Variable number (1659-1660) = 21

2 b. Beginning date (1661-1664) = "b265"

3 c. Ending date (1665-1668) = "b268"

4 d. Never any public support? (1669) = "1" - has had public support

5 e. When support began (1670-1673) "5101" - January, 1951

6 f. When support ended (1674-1677) "5104" - April, 1951

7 g. Amount of public support (1678) "1" - all

8 h. Type of support (1679-1680) "02" - unemployment compensation

2. Second entry

a. Variable number (1681-1682) = 21

b. Beginning date (1683-1686) = "b235"

c. Ending date (1687-1690) = "b268"

d. Never any public support? (1691) "1"

e. When support began (1692-1695) "5401" - January, 1954

f. When support ended (1696-1699) "6012" - December, 1960

g. Amount of public support (1700) "4" - less than half

h. Type of support (1701-1702) "04" - G.I. Bill of Rights

NOTE: RESPONSES d-h ARE INCORRECT FOR PERSON 4.

N. Variable 12 - Home details

Word 1. First entry

1 a. Variable number (1703-1704) = 12

2 b. Starting date (1705-1708) = "b174"

3 c. Ending date (1709-1712) = "b235"

4 d. When moved into dwelling unit (1713-1716) "4399" sometime in 1943, when R was 14 - 1st entry always for age 14

5 e. Type of housing (1717-1718) "02" - house

6 f. Number of rooms (1719-1720) "07"

7 g. Own, rent (1721) "2" - rent

8 h. Neighborhood composition (1722) "1" - all white

9 i. Major non-white ethnicity of area (1723) "1" - white

10-11 j. Neighborhood composition at departure - or change during residence (1724-1725) "ƀƀ" - no change

2. Second entry

a. Variable number (1726-1727) = 12

b. Starting date (1728-1731) = "b235"

c. Ending date (1732-1735) = "267"

d. When moved in (1736-1739) "4807" - July, 1948

e. Type of housing (1740-1741) "02" - house

f. Number of rooms (1742-1743) "06"

g. Own, rent (1744) "2" - rent

h. Neighborhood composition (1745) "1" - all white

i. Non-white ethnicity (1746) "1" - white

j. Change in neighborhood composition (1747-1748) "ƀƀ" - none

3. Third entry

a. Variable number (1749-1750) = 12

b. Starting date (1751-1754) = 267

c. Ending date (1755-1758) = 268

d. When moved in (1759-1762) "5103" - March, 1951

e. Type of housing (1763-1764) "02" - house

f. Number of rooms (1765-1766) "06"

g. Own/rent (1767) "9" - unknown

h. Neighborhood composition (1768) "1" - all white

i. Non-white ethnicity (1769) "1" - white

j. Change in composition (1770-1771) "ƀƀ" - none

4. Fourth entry

    a. Variable number (1772-1773) = 12
    b. Starting date (1774-1777) = "b268"
    c. Ending date (1778-1781) = "b292"
    d. When moved in (1782-1785) "5104" - April, 1951
    e. Type of housing (1786-1787) "09" - barracks
    f. Number of rooms (1788-1789) "98" - indicates military, not specific number of rooms
    g. Own/rent (1790) "9" - Military
    h. Neighborhood composition (1791) "9" - N/A
    i. Non-white ethnicity (1792) "9" - N/A
    j. Change in neighborhood composition (1793-1794) "ƀƀ" - none

5. Fifth entry
    a. Variable number (1795-1796) = 12
    b. Starting date (1797-1800) = "b292
    c. Ending date (1801-1804)
    d. When moved in (1805-1808) "5304" - April, 1953
    e. Type of housing (1809-1810) "02" - house
    f. Number of rooms (1811-1812) "08"
    g. Own/rent (1813) "3" - share without paying rent
    h. Neighborhood composition (1814) "1" - all white
    i. Non-white ethnicity (1815) "1" - white
    j. Change in neighborhood composition (1816-1817) "ƀƀ" - no change

6. Sixth entry
    a. Variable number (1818-1819) = 12
    b. Starting date (1820-1823) = "b297"
    c. Ending date (1824-1827) = "b407"
    d. When moved in (1828-1831) "5309" - September, 1953
    e. Type of housing (1832-1833) "03" - duplex
    f. Number of rooms (1834-1835) "06"
    g. Own/rent (1836) "2" - rent
    h. Neighborhood composition (1837) "1" - all white
    i. Non-white ethnicity (1838) "1" - white
    j. Change in composition (1839-1840) "ƀƀ" - none

7. Seventh Entry
    a. Variable number (1841-1842) = 12
    b. Starting date (1843-1846) = "b407"

c. Ending date (1847-1850) "b481"
d. When moved in (1851-1854) "b211" - November, 1962
e. Type of housing (1855-1856) "02" - house
f. Number of rooms (1857-1858) "06"
g. Own/rent (1859) "1" - own
h. Neighborhood composition (1860) "1" - all white
i. Non-white ethnicity (1861) "1" - white
j. Change in neighborhood composition (1862-1863) "ƀƀ" - none

O. Variable 13 - Residence

Word 1. First entry
1 a. a. Variable number (1864-1865) = 13
2 b. Starting date (1866-1869) = "b168"
3 c. Ending date (1870-1873) = "b268"
d. Date of change (1874-1877) "4399" - sometime in 1943 when R was 14 - always 1st entry
e. Location (1878-1887)
5 1) City/town (1878-1880) "888" - town
6 2) State (1881-1882) "22" - Massachusetts
7 3) SEA (1883-1884) "09" - NOTE: SEA CODES NOT TRANSLATED TAPE B
8 4) County (1885-1887) "011" - Norfolk
9 f. Farm or career military? (1888) "ƀ" - not applicable

2. Second entry
a. Variable number (1889-1890) = 13
b. Starting date (1891-1894) = "b268"
c. Ending date (1895-1898) = "b292"
d. Date of change (1899-1902) "5104" - April, 1951
e. Location
1) City/Town (1903-1905) "999" - military location
2) State (1906-1907) "55"
3) SEA (1908-1909) "ƀƀ"
4) County (1910-1912) "ƀƀƀ"
f. Farm or career military (1913) "ƀ" - N/A

3. Third entry
a. Variable number (1914-1915) = 13
b. Starting date (1916-1919) = "b292"
c. Ending date (1920-1923) = "b481"
d. Date of change (1924-1927) "5304" - April, 1953

e. Location (1928)
   1) City/town (1928-1930) "888" - town
   2) State (1931-1932) "22" - Massachusetts
   3) SEA (1933-1934) "09" - NOT CODED/TAPE B
   4) County (1935-1937) "011" - Norfolk

f. Farm or career military? (1938) "b̸" - N/A

TAPE B

II. Static Information

Word		Description
1	a.	ID number (644-647) "0004"
2	b.	Date of leaving home (654-656) "268" - calendar month when R's household composition first indicates no elders present in household or R's wife present in household, whichever comes first. This 3-digit calendar month is based on January, 1929 = 001, so that R left home 267 months after January, 1929, or in April of 1951 (see Year-Month Conversion Chard in Codebook - p. 96).
3	c.	Age at interview (657-658) "39" - R's age in years
	d.	Birthdate
4		1) Year (659-660) "29" - 1929
5		2) Month (661-662) "12" - December
6		3) Day (663-664) "25" - the 5th day of the month
7	e.	Type of military service (665) "1" - one period of active military
	f.	Date of start of active service
8		1) Year (666-667) "51"
9		2) Month (668-669) "04"
	g.	Discharge date
10		1) Year (670-671) "53"
11		2) Month (672-673) "04"
12	h.	Drafted/enlisted (674) "0" - drafted
13	i.	Entering rank (675-676) "31" - Army Private
14	j.	Final discharge rank (677-678) "34" - Corporal
	k.	Location of place where R was stationed longest
15		1) City/town (679-681) "002" - Japan
16		2) State (682-683) "70" - Asia
17		3) SEA (684-685) "ƀƀ" - not applicable to foreign locations
18		4) County (686-688) "ƀƀƀ" - not applicable
	l.	Location of place where R was discharged
19		1) City/town (689-691) "888" - town of under 25,000 population
20		2) State (692-693) "22" - Massachusetts
21		3) SEA (694-695) "09" - Boston - Lawrence-Lowell Metropolitan area. NOTE: NOT RECODED ON TAPE B

22 4) County (696-698) "009" - Fall River
(Above is coding for Ft. Devons, Mass.)

23 m. Military diploma/degree/course (699-701) "000" - none

24 Ignore

25 n. Calendar time of ELF (Entry into Labor Force) (702-705) "0245" - May, 1949 - this is the date when the respondent first leaves full-time school and is our for at least 16 months (i.e. more than one year plus one summer)

26 o. Total number of siblings (706-707) "02" - sum of brothers and sisters

27 p. Date of first marriage (708-710) "281" - May, 1952

28 q. Calendar month of birth (711-713) "012" - December, 1929 (see d above)

29 r. Calendar month of entry into military (714-717) "ƀ268" - April, 1951 (see f above)

30 s. Calendar month of military discharge (718-721) "ƀ292" - April, 1953 (see g above)

31 t. Race of respondent (722) "1" - white

32 u. Adjusted verbal ability test score (724-725) "06" on a scale of 01-10

v. Place of birth

33 1) City/town (728-730) "003" - Boston

34 2) State (731-732) "22" - Massachusetts

35 3) SEA (733-734) "ƀƀ" - always blank for cities

36 4) County (735-737) "ƀƀƀ" - always blank for cities

37 w. Year of entry to U.S. (738-739) "ƀƀ" - always blank if R born in U.S.

38 x. Number of brothers (740-741) "02"

39 y. Number of sisters (742-743) "00"

40 z. Father or substitute's education (744-745) "58" - grammar school diploma (8th grade)

41 a.' Above education for whom? (746) "1" - father

42 b.' Mother's education (747-748) "58" - 8th grade

43 c.' Above education for whom? (749) "1" - mother

44 d.' Father's occupation (750-752) "411" - 1960 Census Code for Shipbuilder

45 e.' Father's industry (753-755) "269" - 1960 Census Code for Shipyard

46 f.' Father self-employed/owner (756) "b̸" - no

47 g.' Above occupation of whom? (757) "1" - father

48 h.' Mother's occupation (758-760) "900" - housewife

49 i.' Mother's industry (761-763) "900" - housewife

50 j.' Family happiness - at R's age 14 (764) "1" - very happy

51 k.' Mother's nationality (765-766) "11" - Canada, French

52 l.' Father's nationality (767-768) "18" - England

53 m.' Religion of origin (769-770) "36" - Episcopalian

54 n.' Religion changed to (771-772) "00" - no change

55 o.' Year of change (773-774) "9" - not applicable

56 p.' For whom voted in last presidential election? (775) "1" - Nixon

57 q.' Year of first vote (776-777) "53" - 1953

r.' Verbal ability

58 1) Answer given for "space" (778) "4" - "room"

59 2) Answer given for "broaden" (779) "5" - "widen"

60 3) Answer given for "caprice" (780) "5" - "inducement"

61 4) Answer given for "edible" (781) "3" - "fit to eat"

62 5) Answer given for "animosity" (782) "1" - "hatred"

63 6) Answer given for "pact" (783) "3" - "agreement"

64 7) Answer given for "cloistered" (784) "2" - bunched

65 8) Answer given for "emanate" (785) "3" - "prominent"

66 9) Answer given for "accustom" (786) "2" - "get used to"

67 10) Answer given for "allusion" (787) "2" - "dream"

68 11) Who read words (788) "1" - R read words himself

69 12) Number of correct answers to verbal ability test (790-791) "06"

70 s.' Prestige score for father's occ/ind (792-794) "399" NORC score - 1 decimal place assumed

71 t.' Prestige score for mother's occ/ind (795-797) "b̸b̸b̸" - none available for housewife

72 u.' Calendar month of FFTJ (first full-time civilian job after last leaving full-time education) (798-801) "ƀ249" - September, 1949 - this is beginning date of first full-time civilian job after R last leaves full-time education. If R is career military, this is the date of his entry into the military.

73 v.' Date of last leaving full-time education (802-805) "ƀ245" - May, 1949

III. Usage of the Retrieval Program

General Comments

Part 3 of the final report provides examples and explanations for usage of the Life History Sample Retrieval Program. This program is written in Fortran-IV and has been tested using a DEC-10 computer. Modifications of this program have to be made before it can run on an IBM-370; listing of the necessary changes can be obtained from Center for Social Organization of Schools, The Johns Hopkins University. The program listed and discussed here is operable on the DEC-10.

Several terms which are used throughout to describe the data tape and the retrieval program are now defined.

1. unit of analysis: the logical unit which is to be retrieved. In this program, the unit of analysis may be either an individual or a transition of a variable. If individuals are to be the unit, then 1589 records, the number of respondents in the sample, will be retrieved. A transition consists of adjacent states of a variable. For example, if an individual had held four jobs, the transition retrieval would consist of three records for that individuals job history. Record 1 would contain data for jobs 1 and 2; record 2 for jobs 2 and 3; and record 3 for jobs 3 and 4. If an individual has n entries for a variable, then there will be n-1 entries for him on the transition tape.

2. dynamic variables: measurement taken retrospectively on various life areas. In the Life History Sample there are 15 dynamic variables, each containing data from the time the respondent was aged 14 until the time of the interview. A variable may have several sub parts; for example the occupation variable contains data on wages, prestige, and hours worked.

3. static variables: measurements taken at a single point in time. Such variables as father's and mother's education, father's occupation are considered static because they were measured at a single reference point.

4. entry: a particular realization of a variable. If a respondent held ten jobs, then he has 10 entries on the occupation variable.

5. item or word: a sub part of a variable. Each variable pertains to a particular life area. Within each variable, e.g. education several items or words, were collected. For example, in the full-time occupation variable, there are 31 different words, each indicating a different aspect of the job history.

6. contingent retrieval: to retrieve a word of a variable dependent upon the occurrence of a specified event of a variable. An example of this type of retrieval is a request to retrieve the prestige of the occupation held when the respondent was first married.

7. cumulative retrieval: to retrieve the duration or the number of times an event of a variable occurred between two specified event or time points. For example, the number of times the respondent was unemployed from his entry into the labor force until his thirtieth birthday, exemplifies this type of retrieval.

In Figure 1, a flow diagram of the retrieval program is provided to help orient the user to the basic logic of the program.

Figure 1 About Here

In the figure, each box is labelled to facilitate the following discussion. The first branching point (box 1) is taken depending upon whether the unit of analysis is the respondent or a transition of a variable.

Transition of Unit of Analysis or a Transition of a Variable.

If a transition is requested, then all words for all entries of the requested variable are retrieved. For example, if the transition option were requested for variable 2, full-time occupation, then record one would contain 31 words pertaining to job one, and 31 words pertaining to job two. In addition, 13 items of static information are automatically included with the transition option, physically placed at the end of the transition record. These 13 items are:

1. Id number (1)
2. Highest educational attainment (24)
3. Total number of siblings (26)

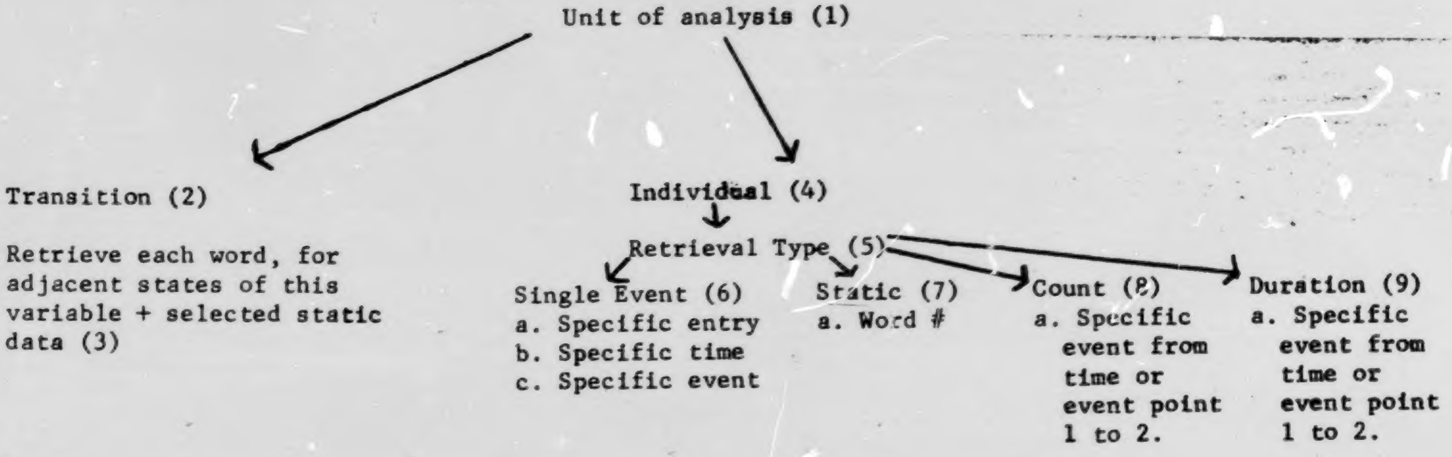
4. Calendar birth month (28)
5. Race (31)
6. Verbal ability (32)
7. Father's education (40)
8. Mother's education (42)
9. Father's occuaption (44)
10. Father's industry (45)
11. Father's prestige (70)
12. Mother's prestige (71)
13. Data last in full time ed (73)

The numbers in parentheses refer to the word number in the static information; see pages 1-15 of part 2.

If the transition option is requested, no other retrieval options can be simultaneously requested.

Figure 1

Flow Diagram of LHS Retrieval Program


Unit of analysis (1)
Transition (2)
Retrieve each word, for adjacent states of this variable + selected static data (3)
Individual (4)
Retrieval Type (5)
Single Event (6)
a. Specific entry
b. Specific time
c. Specific event
Static (7)
a. Word #
Count (8)
a. Specific event from time or event point 1 to 2.
Duration (9)
a. Specific event from time or event point 1 to 2.

Individual As Unit of Analysis

When the individual respondent is the unit to be analyzed, four types of retrieval requests, over all variables may be made. Referring to figure 1, these retrieval types are presented in boxes 6-9.

1. Single Event (6)
    a. Retrieval of specific entry for a particular dynamic variable. For example, retrieve the prestige of the last job.
    b. Retrieval of entry at particular age of calendar time. As as example, one could request the program to retrieve the education attained at age 21 or in 1968.
    c. Retrieval of entry when particular event of another variable occurred. (contingent retrieval) For example, retrieve the occupation code of job held when first child was born.
2. Static Information (7)
    a. Retrieve particular word in static information. There are 73 words; see documentation in part 2, pp. 1-15.
3. Cumulative Retrieval (8) (9)
    a. Retrieval of the number of times a particular word of a variable equalled a specific value from time or event point 2. (8). By a time point, we mean age or calendar time; an event point specifies the occurrence of a particular event such as date of birth of second child or date of divorce.

b. Retrieval of the duration of a particular event between two time or event points. (9) Here the retrieval program would accumulate the number of months that a word of a variable had the requested value between two specified points in time. For example, the duration of unemployment between age 14 and age 30 could be obtained with this option.

Control Card description

```
APRIL 9, 1976 VERSION UPDATE 3 LIFE HISTORY RETRIEVAL PROGRAM

   FORTRAN PROGRAM TO RETRIEVE SOCIAL ACCOUNTS LIFE HISTORY DATA
   CONTROL CARD DESCRIPTION


   C O N T R O L    C A R D S

   NUMBER CARD --
   COL  1-3      NCARD            NUMBER OF RETRIEVAL REQUESTS
                                  MAX IS 100
   COL  4-5      NKIND            UNIT OF ANALYSIS
                 01               UNIT IS RESPONDENT
                                  RETRIEVAL TYPES 1-4 MAY BE SPECIFIED
                                  ALL ENTRIES FOR THE SPECIFIED VARIABLE (IVAR)
                                  WILL BE RETRIEVED.  ITYPE MUST EQUAL 5.

                 03               UNIT IS A TRANSITION. ADJACENT STATES WILL
                                  BE RETRIEVED .  ITYPE MUST EQUAL 6

   COL  6-7      LMAX             NUMBER OF VARIABLE FORMAT CARDS
   COL  8-11     NCASE            THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS TO BE
                                  READ FROM THE INPUT TAPE. NORMALLY =
                                  1589. FOR TEST SET = 0015
   COLS 1-70     FMTO             THE FORMAT WITH WHICH THE OUTPUT
                                  WILL BE WRITTEN
                                  MAXIMUM IS 2
   RETRIEVAL CARDS--

   COLS 1        ITYPE            RETRIEVAL TYPE
                 1                RETRIEVAL OF A SINGLE EVENT
                 2                CUMULATION OF THE NUMBER OF TIMES AN
                                  EVENT OCCURRED.
                 3                CUMULATION OF THE DURATION OF STATE
                 4                RETRIEVE STATIC INFORMATION
                 5                RETRIEVE ALL ENTRIES OF VARIABLE SPECIFIED IN
                                  COLS 2-3,IVAR
  THIS OPTION IS NOT AVAILABLE ON THE MARCH 76 VERSION
                 6                RETRIEVE TRANSITIONS OF VARIABLE
                                  NOTE THAT FMTO MUST SPECIFY TWO ENTRIES
                                  PER RETRIEVAL AS TRANSITION OPTION RETRIEVES
                                  ADJACENT STATES. FMTO MUST ALSO INCLUDE
                                  A SPECIFICATION OF 13F5.0 AS THE LAST
                                  ITEM TO COVER THE 13 STATIC VARIABLES
                                  WHICH ARE AUTOMATICALLY RETRIEVED WITH THIS
                                  OPTION.

   COLS 2-3      IVAR             IF ITYPE = 1, THEN IVAR IS
                                  THE NUMBER OF THE VARIABLE TO BE RE-
                                  TRIEVED, I.E. ONE OF THE NUMBERS 01,
                                  04,06,08,03,02,....13 SEE DOCUMENTATION
```

		IF ITYPE = 4 IVAR MUST = BLANK OR 00
COLS 4-5	INTRY	IF ITYPE = 1 THEN INTRY IS. EVENT OR ENTRY NUMBER FOR VARIABLE SPECIFIED IN COLS 2-3. FOR EXAMPLE, 02 IN 4-5 AND 01 IN 2-3 WOULD RETRIEVE THE SECOND EVENT (ENTRY) FOR VARIABLE 01
	99	RETRIEVE LAST ENTRY
	00	CONTINGENT RETRIEVAL. COLS 8-25 MUST NOT BE BLANK.
		IF ITYPE = 2 OR 3 THEN COLUMNS 4-5 CONTAIN THE VARIABLE FOR WHICH ACCUMULATION IS REQUESTED.
COLS 6-7	IWRD	IF ITYPE = 1 THEN IWRD IS THE WORD OF THE (INTRY)TH EVENT OF THE IVAR-TH VARIABLE TO BE RETRIEVED O R IF ITYPE=4 THEN IWRD IS THE WORD OF THE STATIC INFORMATION TO BE RETRIEVED
		IF ITYPE = 2 OR 3 THEN IWRD IS BLANK
COLS 8-9	ICNTG	IF ITYPE = 1 THEN ICNTG INDICATES CONTINGENT RETRIEVAL, THAT IS COLS 4-5 CONTAIN 00
	01	TIME CONTINGENCY (DIRECT) DIRECT CONTINGENCY WILL SPECIFY A TIME FOR WHICH THE VARIABLE WILL BE RETRIEVED. THIS TIME MAY BE EITHER A SPECIFIC YEAR OR THE AGE OF THE R.
	02	VARIABLE VALUE (INDIRECT) INDIRECT CONTINGENCY WILL SPECIFY THE OCCURRENCE OF A SPECIFIC EVENT ON ANOTHER VARIABLE AS THE DETERMINER OF THE EVENT TO BE RETRIEVED. THUS THE PROGRAM WILL DETERMINE WHEN THIS CONTINGENT EVENT TOOK PLACE AND RETRIEVE THE REQUESTED VARIABLE AT THAT POINT.
		IF ITYPE = 2 OR 3 THEN ICNTG MAY BE A 3
	03	TO ACCUMULATE WHEN EQUAL VALUES ENCOUNTERED O R
	04	TO ACCUMULATE FOR NOT EQUAL VALUE,SET ' 4
COLS10-13	ITIME	IF ITYPE = 1 THEN ITIME IS THE TIME FOR WHICH THE REQUESTED VARIABLE WILL BE RETRIEVED. COLUMNS 10-13 MAY CONTAIN A YEAR (1929-1969) OR IT MAY CONTAIN A CONSECUTIVE MTH DATE(0001-0481) IT MAY ALSO CONTAIN THE RESPONDENT-S AGE IN YEARS IN WHICH CASE COLS10-11 MUST = 99 AND 12-13 THE AGES.

		IF ITYPE = 2 OR 3 ITIME IS BLANK
COLS14-15	IVARC	CONTINGENT VARIABLE NUMBER IF INDIRECT CONTIGENCY SPECIFIED.THIS THIS IS THE CONDITION VARIABLE.
COLS16-17	IWRDC	CONTINGENT WORD NUMBER IF ITYPE = 2 OR 3 THEN IVARC=IVAR, IWRDC=IWRD AND XVALC = VALUE TO CHECK ACCORDING TO CONDITION SPECIFIED IN COLS 08-09
COLS18-25	XVALC	EQUIVALENCE VALUE---- IF THE IWRDC WORD OF VARIABLE IVARC IS EQUAL TO XVALC THEN THE DATE OF THIS OCCURRENCE WILL BE USED TO RETRIEVE THE IWRD ITEM OF VARIABLE IVAR.
COLS26-29	XDELT	TIME INCREMENT OR DECREMENT EXPRESSED IN MONTHS.COL 26 IS A + OR -

--------CUMULATIVE RETRIEVAL ONLY------

COLS30-31	KTYPA	SPECIFIES TYPE OF TIME FOR CUMULATIVE RET
	01	TIME 1 IS DIRECT TIME
	02	TIME 2 IS INDIRECT TIME
COLS32-35	KTIMA	TIME-1 FOR DIRECT TIME SEE COLS 10-13
COLS36-37	KVARA	CONTINGENT VARIABLE FOR TIME-1
COLS38-39	KWRDA	CONTINGENT VARIABLE WORD FOR TIME-1
COLS40-47	XVALA	TEST OR EQUIVALENCE VALUE PUNCH DECIMAL POINT AND RIGHT ADJUST
COLS48-51	XDELTA	TIME INCREMENT OR DECREMENT FOR TIME-1
COLS52-53	KTYPB	SPECIFIES TYPE OF TIME FOR TIME2
COLS54-57	KTIMB	DIRECT TIME-2 SEE COLS 10-13
COLS58-59	KVARB	CONTINGENT VARIABLE FOR TIME-2
COLS60-61	KWRDB	CONTINGENT WORD NUMBER TIME-2
COLS62-69	XVALB	CONTINGENT VALUE TIME 2 PUNCH DECIMAL POINT AND RIGHT ADJUST
COLS70-73	XDELTB	TIME INCREMENT OR DECREMENT FOR TIME-2

Sample Retrieval Requests and Control Cards

This section contains sample retrieval requests and descriptions of control cards needed to accomplish these requests. These requests ask the program to retrieve

a. identification code of the respondent
b. prestige of first job
c. prestige of last job
d. 17th word, 1st entry, occupation
e. 17th word, last entry, occupation
f. prestige at age 21
g. prestige one year before marriage date
h. prestige one year after marriage date
i. prestige at marriage date
j. number of times unemployed age 20 until time of interview
k. duration of unemployment age 20 until time of interview.

The next page gives a description of the control cards, and then a listing of the control cards as they would be actually punched is provided.

Sample Control Cards

Description

1) Number Card

NCARD	013	13 retrieval requests
NKIND	01	Unit of analysis is respondent
LMAX	01	Number of variable format cards
NCASE	0015	Trial run; read first 15 respondents only.

2) Variable Format Card
(13F8.0)
Retrieval Cards

a)	ITYPE	4	static retrieval
	IVAR	blank	
	INTRY	blank	
	IWRD	01	retrieve 1st item in static (id no.)
b)	ITYPE	1	retrieve single event
	IVAR	02	of variable 2 (occupation)
	INTRY	01	first entry
	IWRD	04	fourth word (prestige)
c)	ITYPE	1	retrieve single event
	IVAR	02	of variable 2 (occupation)
	INTRY	99	last entry
	IWRD	04	fourth word (prestige)
d)	ITYPE	1	Retrieve
	IVAR	02	variable 2
	INTRY	01	first entry
	IWRD	17	17th word
e)	ITYPE	1	Retrieve
	IVAR	02	variable 02
	INTRY	99	last entry
	IWRD	17	17th word
f)	ITYPE	1	Retrieve single event
	IVAR	02	variable 02
	INTRY	00	(contingent upon)
	IWRD	04	4th word
	ICNTG	01	direct contingency
	ITIME	9921	when R was 21

(This asks the program to retrieve R's prestige, word 4 of variable 2, when he was 21).

g)

ITYPE	1	Retrieve single event
IVAR	02	variable 02
INTRY	00	(contingent upon)
IWRD	04	4th word
ICNTG	02	indirect contingency
ITIME	blank	
IVARC	17	when variable 17
IWRDC	04	word 4
XVALC	2	equals a 2.
SDELT	-012	adjust time found by -012 months.

This asks the program to retrieve the prestige score of R one year prior to the date when he was married, that is when variable 17 (marriage) word four (marital status) equals a 2. (married).

h) see g but date will be one year after marriage

i) see g but date will be marriage date

j)

ITYPE	2	Cumulative retrieval number of times
IVAR	02	
INTRY	00	
IWRD	00	
ICNTG	03	accumulate on equal values
ITIME	blank	
IVARC	02	accumulate how many times variable 2
IWRDC	04	word 4
XVALC	900.	equals 900.
XDELT	blank	
KTYPA	01	direct time
KTIMA	9920	from age 20 through
KTIMB	1969	1969

This retrieval requests the program to count the number of times from age 20 until the date of the survey that R was unemployed (variable 2, word 4 = 900.)

k) see j but itype will be 3

(This example is identical to example 12 except the duration, in months of unemployment from the time R was age 20 until 1969 will be retrieved).

Sample Control Cards to go with Program Description

```
$DATA FOR05.DAT
0130101001506
(4F5.0,2F8.2,7F5.0)
4    01
1019908
1020104
1020104
1029904
1020117
1029917
1020004019921
102000402    1704      2.-012
102000402    1704      2.
102000402    1704      2.+012
202000003    0207    900.    019920                011969
302000003    0207    900.    019920                011969
```

Attached is a listing of the Fortron-IV program. A deck may be obtained by requesting some from Nancy Karweit, Center for Social Organization of Schools, The Johns Hopkins University.

Life History Sample - Retrieval Program April 9, 1976 Version, Update 3

```
      DIMENSION X(2335),STATIC(73),LOCI(15),LOCJ(15),LOCK(15),LOCL(16)
     1,IVAR(100),ITYPE(100),INTRY(100),IWRD(100),ICNTG(100),
     2 ITIME(100),IVARC(100),IWRDC(100),XVALC(100),FMT(128),FMTO(30),
     3 Y(100),KTYPA(100),KTIMA(100),KVARA(100),KWRDA(100),XVALA(100),
     5KTYPB(100),KTIMB(100),KVARB(100),KWRDB(100),XVALB(100),
     6 XDELT(100),XDELTA(100),XDELTB(100)
      COMMON X,STATIC,LOCI,LOCJ,LOCK,LOCL,IVAR,ITYPE,INTRY,IWRD,ICNTG,
     *ITIME,IVARC,IWRDC,XVALC,FMT,FMTO,Y,KTYPA,KTIMA,KVARA,KWRDA,XVALA,
     *KTYPB,KTIMB,KVARB,KWRDB,XVALB,XDELT,XDELTA,XDELTB

      X CONTAINS ALL ENTRIES, ALL VARIABLES
      STATIC CONTAINS ALL DATA OBTAINED AT ONE TIME POINT ONLY
      LOCI CONTAINS THE VARIABLE NUMBER
      LOCJ CONTAINS THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES
      LOCK CONTAINS THE STARTING POSITION WITHIN THE X ARRAY
      LOCL CONTAINS THE NUMBER OF WORDS PER ENTRY FOR THIS VARIABLE


      FMT CONTAINS THE VARIABLE FORMAT DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA IN ARRAY
        X. THIS IS CONTAINED IN THE FIRST PAIR OF RECORDS FOR EACH
        RESPONDENT.
      DATA RECORD

      FMTO CONTAINS THE OUTPUT RECORD FORMAT
      READ(5,2)NCARD,NKIND,LMAX,NCASE,KTAPE
    2 FORMAT(I3,2I2,I4,I2)

      WRITE(6,21)
   21 FORMAT(1X,51HLIFE HISTORY RETRIEVAL VERSION B APRIL 5 76 NLK/JHU)
      WRITE(6,22) NCARD,NKIND,LMAX,NCASE,KTAPE
   22 FORMAT(1X,19HNUMBER OF REQUESTS=I5/
     11X16HTYPE OF REQUEST=I2/
     124H NUMBER OF FORMAT CARDS=I5/
     317H NUMBER OF CASES=I6/
     415H OUTPUT DEVICE=I3/)
      WRITE(6,24)
   24 FORMAT(25H OUTPUT FORMAT AS FOLLOWS)
      NCARD CONTINAS THE NUMBER OF RETRIEVAL REQUESTS

      IF (NKIND.NE.1.AND.NCARD.NE.1) GO TO 315
      IF(NCARD-100) 20,20,30
   30 WRITE(6,3) NCARD
    3 FORMAT(34H TOO MANY CONTROL CARDS SPECIFIED=I4)
      STOP
  315 WRITE(6,316)
  316 FORMAT(48H ONLY ONE VARIABLE MAY BE ENTERED FOR THIS ITYPE)
      STOP
   20 LUP=14*LMAX
```

```
      READ(5,8) (FMTO(L),L=1,LUP)
    8 FORMAT(14A5)
      WRITE(6,23)(FMTO(L),L=1,LUP)
   23 FORMAT(1X,14A5)
   26 FORMAT(1X,18HRETRIEVAL REQUESTS)
      WRITE(6,26)
      DO 100 J=1,NCARD
      READ(5,4) ITYPE(J),IVAR(J),INTRY(J),IWRD(J),ICNTG(J),ITIME(J),
     *IVARC(J),IWRDC(J),XVALC(J),XDELT(J),KTYPA(J),KTIMA(J),KVARA(J),
     *KWRDA(J),XVALA(J),XDELTA(J),KTYPB(J),KTIMB(J),KVARB(J),
     *KWRDB(J),XVALB(J),XDELTB(J)
    4 FORMAT(I1,4I2,I4,2I2,F8.0,F4.0,I2,I4,2I2,F8.0,F4.0,I2,I4,
     *2I2,F8.0,F4.0)
  100 WRITE(6,5) ITYPE(J),IVAR(J),INTRY(J),IWRD(J),ICNTG(J),
     *ITIME(J),IVARC(J),IWRDC(J),XVALC(J)            ,
     *XDELT(J),KTYPA(J),KTIMA(J),KVARA(J),KWRDA(J),XVALA(J),
     *XDELTA(J),KTYPB(J),KTIMB(J),KVARB(J),KWRDB(J),XVALB(J),XDELTB(J)
    5 FORMAT(1X,8I5,F8.0,F5.0,2(4I5,F8.0,F5.0))
C
      REWIND 10
      IF(KTAPE.EQ.6) GO TO 1462
      KTAPE=9
      REWIND 9
 1462 DO 4000 K=1,NCASE
      READ(10,1) FMT,STATIC,N,
     *                   (LOCI(J),LOCJ(J),LOCK(J),LOCL(J),J=1,15)
    1 FORMAT(128A5,3X,
     *                F4.0,6X,F3.0,F2.0,3F2.0,F1.0,4F2.0,F1.0,2F2.0,2(F3.0
     *,2F2.0,F3.0),F1.0,F2.0,1X,F3.0,F2.0,2F3.0,2(1X,F3.0),F1.0,1X,F2.0
     *,2X,F3.0,2F2.0,F3.0,4F2.0,F1.0,F2.0,F1.0,2F3.0,2F1.0,2F3.0,F1.0,
     *2F2.0,3F2.0,F1.0,F2.0,11F1.0,1X,F2.0,2F3.0,2(1X,F3.0),12X,I4,
     *                                                  15(2I2,I4,I2))
C
      N=N-1
      READ(10,FMT)(X(I),I=1,N)
C     N IS THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES, X IS THE DATA ARRAY
C
C
C     USER SPECIFIES FORMAT OF OUTPUT IN FMTO
      DO 4001 J=1,NCARD
      IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.1) GO TO 1500
      IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.2) GO TO 1500
      IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.3) GO TO 1500
      IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.4) GO TO 1800
      IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.6) GO TO 1500
 1486 WRITE(6,1501) J
 1501 FORMAT(26H TYPE--COL 1--INVALID,CARD,I4)
      STOP
 1500 DO 4002 JJ=1,15
      IF(IVAR(J).EQ.LOCI(JJ)) GO TO 4004
 4002 CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,1502)J,IVAR(J)
 1502 FORMAT(28H IVAR--COL 2-3--INVALID,CARD,I4,9H CONTAINS,I5)
      STOP
C     SAVE JJ, THE VARIABLE NUMBER
C     IF ASK FOR LAST ENTRY, FILL IT NOW
 4004 JNFR=INTRY(J)
```

```
      IF(INTRY(J).EQ.99) JNFR=LOCJ(JJ)
      IF(INTRY(J).EQ.0) GO TO 1509
      IF(INTRY(J).GT.LOCJ(JJ))     JNFR=LOCJ(JJ)
      L=IWRD(J)
      IF(IWRD(J).GT.LOCL(JJ)) GO TO 1512
 2308 INDEX=LOCK(JJ)+(JNFR    -1)*LOCL(JJ)+IWRD(J)-1
      Y(J    )=X(INDEX)
      GO TO 4001
 1512 WRITE(6,1516) J
 1516 FORMAT(29H IWRD--COL6- 7--INVALID,CARD,I4)
      STOP
 1800 IF(IWRD(J).LT.1.OR.IWRD(J).GT.73) GO TO 1801
      INDEX=IWRD(J)
      Y(J    )=STATIC(INDEX)
      GO TO 4001
 1801 WRITE(6,1810) IWRD(J)
 1810 FORMAT(47H STATIC OPTION CALLS FOR LT1 OR GT 74 COLS 9-10,I4)
      STOP
 1509 IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.1) GO TO 7000
      IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.2.OR.ITYPE(J).EQ.3) GO TO 7001
      IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.5) GO TO 2800
      IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.6) GO TO 2840
      GO TO 1486
C     MLP = NUMBER ENTRIES THIS RESPONDENT
C     MUMS = NUMBER ITEMS THIS VARIABLES
 2800 MLP = LOCJ(JJ)
      MUMS = LOCL(JJ)
      DO 2801 MIM=1,MLP
      DO 2802 MIMS=1,MUMS
      MIMSY=LOCK(JJ)-1+MIMS+(MIM-1)*MUMS
 2802 Y(MIMS)=X(MIMSY)
 2801 WRITE(KTAPE,FMTO)(Y(KPLOP),KPLOP=1,MUMS)
      GO TO 4000
 2840 MLP=LOCJ(JJ)-1
      MUMX=LOCL(JJ)
      MUMS=2*LOCL(JJ)
      DO 2841 MIM=1,MLP
      DO 2842 MIMS=1,MUMX
      MIMSY=LOCK(JJ)-1+MIMS+(MIM-1)*MUMX
      Y(MIMS)=X(MIMSY)
      MIMSY=LOCK(JJ)-1+MIMS+ MIM   *MUMX
      MUMZ=MIMS+MUMX
      Y(MUMZ)=X(MIMSY)
      IF(MLP.EQ.0) Y(MUMZ)=0.
 2842 CONTINUE
      Y(MUMS+1)=STATIC(1)
C     ID NUMBER
      Y(MUMS+2)=STATIC(24)
C     HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAIMENT
      Y(MUMS+3)=STATIC(26)
C     TOTAL NUMBER OF SIBLINGS
      Y(MUMS+4)=STATIC(28)
C     CAL MO BIRTH
      Y(MUMS+5)=STATIC(31)
C      RACE
```

```
      Y(MUMS+6)=STATIC(32)
C      ADJUSTED VERBAL ABILITY
      Y(MUMS+7)=STATIC(40)
C     FATHER-S EDUCATION
      Y(MUMS+8)=STATIC(42)
C            MAMA-S EDUCATION
      Y(MUMS+9)=STATIC(44)
C           PA E OCCUPATION
      Y(MUMS+10)=STATIC(45)
C         PA INDISTRY CODE
      Y(MUMS+11)=STATIC(70)
C           PA PRESTIGE
      Y(MUMS+12) =  STATIC(71)
C      MAMA PRESTIGE
      Y(MUMS+13)=STATIC(73)
C            DATE LAST IN F T ED
C
C     NOTE TO USERS
C        THE 13 VARIABLES INCLUDED HERE MAY BE ALTERED TO SUIT INDIVIDUAL
C      PREFERENCES.  THE FORMAT MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE FMTO SPECS.
C       THE TOTAL NUMBER OF VARIABLES RETRIEVED CAN NOT EXCEED 100
C     IN CALCULATING THE NUMBER OF VARIABLES, RECALL THAT TRANSITIONS
C     OPTION RETRIEVES TWO STATES OF A VARIABLE. THEREFORE DOUBLE THE
C     NUMBER OF ITEMS IN COMPUTING THE NUMBER OF VARIABLES TO
C     BE RETRIEVED.
      MUMT=MUMS+13
 2841 WRITE(KTAPE,FMTO)(Y(KPLOP),KPLOP=1,MUMT)
      GO TO 4000
 7000 NCNTG=ICNTG(J)
      NTIME=ITIME(J)
      NVAR=IVARC(J)
      NWRD=IWRDC(J)
      XVAL=XVALC(J)
      JTIME=-1
      XS=XDELT(J)
      JCALL=J
      CALL TIME(JCALL,NCNTG,NTIME,NVAR,NWRD,XVAL,JTIME,XS)
      IF(JTIME.NE.-1) GO TO 2306
      Y(J)=-1.
      GO TO 4001
 2306 MLP=LOCJ(JJ)
      JNFR=-1
      DO 2301 MAM=1,MLP
      NSR=LOCK(JJ)+(MAM-1)*LOCL(JJ)+1
      IF(JTIME.LE. IFIX(X(NSR+1)).AND.JTIME.GE.IFIX (X(NSR)))JNFR=MAM
 2301 CONTINUE
      IF(JNFR.NE.-1) GO TO 2308
      Y(J)=-1.
      GO TO 4001
 7001 NCNTG=KTYPA(J)
      NTIME=KTIMA(J)
      NVAR=KVARA(J)
      NWRD=KWRDA(J)
      XVAL=XVALA(J)
      LIMA=-1
      XS=XDELTA(J)
      JCALL=J
      CALL TIME(JCALL,NCNTG,NTIME,NVAR,NWRD,XVAL,LIMA,XS)
      NCNTG=KTYPB(J)
      NTIME=KTIMB(J)
      NVAR=KVARB(J)
      NWRD=KWRDB(J)
      XVAL=XVALB(J)
      LIMB=-1
      XS=XDELTB(J)
      JCALL=J
      CALL TIME(JCALL,NCNTG,NTIME,NVAR,NWRD,XVAL,LIMB,XS)
      MLP=LOCJ(JJ)
      DO 4800 MAM=1,MLP
      NRG=LOCK(JJ)+(MAM-1)*LOCL(JJ)+1
      LTMA=IFIX(X(NRG))
      LTMB=IFIX(X(NRG+1))
      IF(LTMA.LT.LIMA.AND.LTMB.LT.LIMA) GO TO 4800
      IF(LTMA.GE.LIMA.AND.LTMA.GT.LIMB) GO TO 4001
      IF(LTMA.LT.LIMA.AND.LTMB.GE.LIMA) GO TO 4700
      IF(LTMA.GE.LIMA.AND.LTMA.LE.LIMB) GO TO 4700
      GO TO 4800
4700  NLP=LOCK(JJ)+(MAM-1)*LOCL(JJ)+IWRDC(J)-1
      IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.2) GO TO 4701
      IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.3) GO TO 4702
4701  IF(ICNTG(J).EQ.3) GO TO 4704
      IF(ICNTG(J).EQ.4) GO TO 4705
      WRITE(6,4708)J
4708  FORMAT(30H ICNTG COL  8- 9 INVALID, CARD,I4)
      STOP
4704  IF(X(NLP).EQ.XVALC(J )) Y(J)=Y(J)+1.
      GO TO 4800
4705  IF(X(NLP).          NE. XVALC(J )) Y(J)=Y(J)+1.
      GO TO 4800
4702  IF(ICNTG(J).EQ.3) GO TO 4706
      IF(ICNTG(J).EQ.4) GO TO 4707
4706  IF(X(NLP).EQ.XVALC(J )) Y(J)=Y(J)+FLOAT(LTMB-LTMA)
      GO TO 4800
4707  IF(X(NLP).NE.XVALC(J )) Y(J)=Y(J)+FLOAT(LTMB-LTMA)
      GO TO 4800
4800  CONTINUE
      GO TO 4001
4001  CONTINUE
      WRITE(KTAPE,FMTO)(Y(KPLOP),KPLOP=1,NCARD)
      DO 4019 J=1,NCARD
4019  Y(J)=0.
4000  CONTINUE
      IF(KTAPE.EQ.6) GO TO 4777
      END FILE 9
      REWIND 9
4777  REWIND 10
      WRITE(6,8567)
8567  FORMAT(11H1END OF JOB)
      STOP
      END
```

6

```
      SUBROUTINE TIME(J,NCNTG,NTIME,NVAR,NWRD,XVAL,JTIME,XS)
      DIMENSION X(2335),STATIC(73),LOCI(15),LOCJ(15),LOCK(15),LOCL(16)
     1,IVAR(100),ITYPE(100),INTRY(100),IWRD(100),ICNTG(100),
     2 ITIME(100),IVARC(100),IWRDC(100),XVALC(100),FMT(107),FMTO(24),
     3 Y(100),KTYPA(100),KTIMA(100),KVARA(100),KWRDA(100),XVALA(100),
     5KTYPB(100),KTIMB(100),KVARB(100),KWRDB(100),XVALB(100),
     6 XDELT(100),XDELTA(100),XDELTB(100)
      COMMON X,STATIC,LOCI,LOCJ,LOCK,LOCL,IVAR,ITYPE,INTRY,IWRD,ICNTG,
     *ITIME,IVARC,IWRDC,XVALC,FMT,FMTO,Y,KTYPA,KTIMA,KVARA,KWRDA,XVALA,
     *KTYPB,KTIMB,KVARB,KWRDB,XVALB,XDELT,XDELTA,XDELTB
C       SUBROUTINE TIME RETURNS A MONTH VALUE IN THE LAST ARGUMENT IN THE
C       CALLING SEQUENCE.  THE RETURNED VALUE IS FOUND EITHER BY DIRECT
C       RETRIEVAL OF A DATE OR BY THE OCCURRENCE OF A SPECIFIC EVENT.
C       FIRST DETERMINE IF TIME IS DIRECT OR INDIRECT
      IF(NCNTG.EQ.1) GO TO 2000
      IF(NCNTG.EQ. 2) GO TO 3000
C     INDIRECT
C     DIREICT
      WRITE(6,3502) J,NCNTG
      STOP
 2000 IF(NTIME.GT.9900) GO TO 2300
      IF(NTIME.GT.0.AND.NTIME.LT.482) GO TO 2200
      IF(NTIME.GT.1928.AND.NTIME.LT.1970) GO TO 2100
      WRITE(6,3008)J
 3008 FORMAT(20H ITIME INVALID, CARD,I4)
       STOP
 2300 JTIME=NTIME-9900
      JTIME=JTIME*12+IFIX(STATIC(28))
 3900 JTIME=JTIME+IFIX(XS)
      RETURN
 2200 JTIME=NTIME
      GO TO 3900
 2100 JTIME=(NTIME-1929)*12+1
      GO TO 3900
 3000 DO 3001 KK=1,15
      IF(NVAR.EQ.LOCI(KK)) GO TO 3004
 3001 CONTINUE
 3504 WRITE(6,3502) NVAR,J
 3502 FORMAT(28H IVARC-COL 14-5 INVALID,CARD,I4)
 3004 MLP=LOCJ(KK)
      DO 3005 MAM=1,MLP
      NLP=LOCK(KK)+(MAM-1)*LOCL(KK)+NWRD-1
      LXXXX=LOCK(KK)+(MAM-1)*LOCL(KK)+1
      IF(X(NLP).EQ.XVAL) JTIME=X(LXXXX)
 3005 CONTINUE
      GO TO 3900
      END
```

IV. A Description of Patterns of Educational Activities: An Analysis of Life History Data

Abstract

Using a retrospective life history sample (LHS), this paper describes the educational activities of white and black men from age 14 to age 30. Their educational attainments are detailed by race, age, and type of educational activity. Rates, incidents and duration of part-time education and other continuing education patterns are supplied. A lack of association of family background characteristics with resumption of schooling activities after labor force entry was found for both blacks and whites. Attainment level was related to the likelihood of resuming schooling: black and white men with little educational attainment were unlikely to resume schooling. Ability differences between those continuing and not continuing were found for blacks, but not consistently so for whites. Finally, the educational career patterns of the LHS were described in relation to labor force and educational activities.

Patterns of Educational Activities: An Analysis of Life History Data

Introduction

Educational attainments are typically viewed as the product of full-time continuous enrollment in school over a consecutive period of years. This pattern of uninterrupted enrollment, culminating in the receipt of a credential, is perhaps the predominant mode of educational involvement; however, alternate routes to educational attainment such as part-time schooling and interrupted full-time schooling are prevalent as well. Census data indicate that a substantial number (around 5 percent) of persons aged 18-24 and 25-34 are still in the process of seeking their high school credential (1970 Statistical Abstract, Table 7). Additionally, one survey of continuing education has found that about 47 percent of adults have taken at least one adult education course (Johnstone and Rivers, 1965).

The above percentages suggest that many Americans will resume schooling at some time after they "leave" the formal education system. Both the content of the programs taken and the reasons for resuming education are diverse, but occupational factors, such as preparation for a new job or advancement in the current job, have been found to be major motivating factors (Johnstone and Rivera, 1965).

The actual occupational effects of continuing education--for example, increased income or new job opportunities--have not been studied in the same detail as the process of continuing education (although Coleman, Blum, Berry and Rossi, 1972, and Blum, 1972, do refer to occupational effects). The scarcity of data bases which contain both detailed education and work histories has no doubt curtailed the investigation of the occupational effects of continuing education. The Life History Survey used by Coleman et al, (1972) and Blum, (1972), and the data to be used in this investigation, is an unusual data source containing occupational, educational, familial and residential histories.

Additionally, research on the process of status attainment (where status is operationalized as income or occupational prestige) has viewed educational attainment as completed prior to entrance into the labor market, thus precluding the analysis of the occupational effects of continuing education. In the models of the status attainment process which are used to estimate the effect of schooling on occupational outcomes, educational attainment at entry to the labor force is directly linked to both the first and subsequent jobs. Whether specification of the model in this fashion is based upon theoretical or data availability considerations is not clear; however, there are at least two theoretical justifications for not ignoring continuing education in these models:

(1) Educational attainment is not necessarily fixed at the time of entry into the labor market. Thus the educational variable, without consideration of possible upgrading via continuing education, may be incorrectly measured. Moreover, because continuing education may be used disproportionately by certain subgroups of the population (e.g., women), the error in measurement may affect the estimates for some

groups more than others.

(2) Continuing educational activities, even when they do not produce an upgrading of attainment levels, may still have occupational effects. Colement et al (1972) found that continuing educational activities were the single most important intervening factor in explaining prestige differentials in the first decade of labor force experience. Whether resumed education is important because of vocational skills learned or because participation in education indicates some occupationally useful quality of the individual is unclear, but examining the types of courses taken and the occupational benefits accrued should inform this discussion.

The intent of this paper is to describe the educational experiences of the men in the Life History Sample in order to broaden our limited knowledge of educational participation patterns. The paper is organized into five sections which describe:

1) the data set, variables, and computer storage and retrieval system,
2) the educational attainments of the men, by race and age,
3) the educational activities by race and age, including rates, incidence and duration of various part-time and full-time schooling;
4) background factors which may influence educational experiences, and
5) patterns of educational and occupational activities.

1. Data and Variables

The Retrospective Life History data (LHS), collected in 1968 as a part of the Social Accounts project at the Johns Hopkins University, will be used in this analysis. The universe for the sample in this study was the total population of black and white males 30-39 years of age, in 1968, residing in households in the United States. Individuals were selected by multi-stage area probability methods with an oversampling of black men which resulted in a sample of 738 blacks and 851 whites. Details of the sample design may be found in Blum, Karweit and Sorenson (1969). The information, collected retrospectively from the time the respondent was aged 14 to the time of interview, included educational, occupational, familial and residential history. These four areas were measured by 13 variables: full-time education, full-time employment, part-time employment, part-time education, military service, other full-time activities, family history, wife's education, wife's employment, household composition, income adequacy, home details and migration history. A complete description of the contents of each variable may be found in Blum et al, 19[illegible]9. Details of events in each of these areas were recorded along with a "time" dimension, in months, indicating when a change occurred in any variable. Thus, with this type of collection instrument, all changes in a respondent's familial, residential, occupational and educational history were recorded from age 14 to time of the interview. In addition, characteristics of the respondent's family of origin (at the time the respondent was aged 14) were obtained.

A data storage technique was devised which stored information for each respondent in variable length lists, thus minimizing the space required to actually store the voluminous data contained in these histories. With this technique, a particular variable is physically located in different positions for each person, necessitating the construction of a locator index and a retrieval system for accessing the file. This system permits access to the data so that either information about individual respondents or transitions of a variable may be retrieved as the unit of analysis. When transitions are the unit requested, adjacent states (e.g., job one and job two) are retrieved. The retrieval program permits access to the data in terms of a particular time (age or calendar time) or at the time of the occurrence of specific events. For example, it is possible to retrieve the occupational prestige for all men in the sample at age 30, or in 1965, or at the date of their first marriage. Additionally, the retrieval program can accumulate the duration of a particular state (e.g. length of employment) between two times or events (e.g., between age 18 and date of marriage). A complete description of the original computer storage and retrieval system is available elsewhere (Blum et al, 1969; Karweit, 1973).

The information in the life history sample was obtained by interviews. In these interviews, the men recalled their experiences in four major life areas (education, occupation, residence and marriage) from the age of 14 to the date of interview. For educational activities, both full-time and part-time experiences were recorded. Under full-time education, the name and type of school, dates attended and degree or highest grade completed were recorded. For part-time educational activities, the name, type, purpose, financing, attainment earned, and dates attended were obtained. Education undertaken while in the military was also recorded, indicating actual courses taken and whether they were degree or non-degree oriented.

2. Educational Attainments

The range of educational attainment in the sample extends from men with no formal schooling to those who have obtained a professional degree or Ph.D. (or the equivalent of twenty or more years of schooling). Table 1 presents the range of education separately by race in nine categories, corresponding to partial completion levels or attainment of a particular credential. The differences between blacks and whites in educational attainment are marked. Not only do blacks on the average have lower educational attainment, they are also less likely to complete a recognized stage--that is, to actually earn the credential, for example, of a high school or college diploma. In terms of the average educational attainment, whites have completed high school and have had some post secondary education, whereas the average black has not earned a high school diploma.[1]

Table 1 About Here

Besides describing the sample in terms of their attainment at the date of interview, it is possible to "look backward" and determine the attainment level achieved at particular ages. Table 2 shows the average educational attainments of white and black men at age 14-30.

Table 2 About Here

This average is based upon scoring the educational attainments in Table 1 on a scale from 0 to 8, where 0 represents less than 4 years of schooling and 8 corresponds to graduate school training and beyond. From age 15 onward the attainment of the white men surpasses the black men at every age.

From Table 1 and Table 2, racial differences in educational attainment are apparent. Consequently, all descriptions of educational activities that follow will be given separately by race.

3. Educational Activities

Table 3 presents the percentage of black and white men in full-time education and in part-time civilian or military education at each age from 14-30. For any type of educational activity and at any particular age, white men are more likely to be involved in educational activities. Not only do black men discontinue their full-time education at an earlier age than whites, they are also less likely to become re-involved in education, via either civilian or military education programs.

Table 3 indicates that both blacks and whites complete their involvement in full-time education relatively early in life. Few of the men are still in full-time education at age 30.

Involvement in part-time education is not undertaken by a large proportion of the men, at any age; a maximum of 12.1 percent of the whites and 7.3 percent of the blacks participate in part-time education at any given age.

The percentages in Table 3 do not indicate how many men ever participated in continuing education. The same individual may have several episodes of involvement in part-time education over a number of years, so that Table 3 can not be used to establish a rate of participation. To do this, we consider all forms of part-time educational activities, and count the number of individuals ever participating. We found that 45.5 percent of the whites and 32.3 percent of the blacks had at least one instance of continuing educational activity. Because these men are aged 30-39 and have not, collectively, had the same number of years available to participate in part-time education as the respondents in the Johnstone and Rivera sample, these estimates seem congruent with Johnstone and Rivera's (1965) estimate of 47 percent.

Table 3 About Here

Number of separate incidents of educational involvement

Table 4 presents the percentage of men who had 1, 2, 3 etc. entries for the part-time education variable, tabulated separately by race and whether the respondent was enrolled in a degree-oriented course. The table indicates that the men who participate in part-time education tend to participate only once. Also, the Table indicates that most continuing education

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Table 4 About Here

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is not undertaken to attain a degree. For the black men enrolled in part-time programs 23.4 percent were not in a degree oriented program, while around 9 percent were.[2] These percents are for the total sample; for those enrolled, percents are 71.9 and 28.1. A higher proportion of whites than blacks were in part-time education and their participation rate in non-degree programs was roughly twice that of degree programs. Again referring to Johnstone and Rivera's (1965) study, this finding agrees with their conclusion that most continuing education is for non-academic endeavors. They found that approximately 12 percent of the courses taken were academic ones.

Duration in Part-Time Education

Table 5 shows the average duration, in months, of the participation of black and white men in each type of educational activity. This duration was accumulated from age 14 to age 30. Black men, by the age of 30, have been out of school altogether about a year-and-a-half longer than whites. Whites spend more time in full-time education and in part-time civilian education than do blacks. Black men, however, spend slightly longer (about two months) on the average in military part-time education programs.

Tables 5 and 6 About Here

Johnstone and Rovera (1965) found that participation in adult education was greater for those who had graduated from high school. Their finding suggests that the average duration in part-time education should increase with the attainment level. In Table 6, we present the mean duration in months in different types of part-time education by race and attainment level. Scanning the rows of Table 6, it is apparent that education already attained is an important factor in how long one remains in continued education. Direct comparisons with Table 5 can not be made because Table 6 counts the duration for all individuals in the attainment category, including those who had zero duration, i.e. did not use part-time education at all.

Both black and white men who have less than a high school education spend, on the average, virtaully no time in part-time education. Those black men and white men who have some post-graduate experiences spend longer than the high school graduates in part-time education. This pattern is reasonable, as these men probably acquired their post-high-school training via part-time education. The post-high-school education category includes those who have had vocational training as well as those who have completed up to three years of college.

4. Educational Activities and Individual Contingencies: Attainment, Family Background and Ability

This section examines how various contingencies--level of educational attainment, family background, and ability--are related to the use of continuing education. Johnstone and

Rivera (1965) did not find an association between family background characteristics and resumed education. However, we know that family background characteristics influence attainment levels (e.g. Blau and Duncan, 1967; Duncan, Featherman and Duncan, 1972; Coleman et al, 1966) which are in turn related to participation rates; therefore, family background may have an indirect influence on participation in continuing education.

Continuing Education and Educational Attainment Level

In Table 7, the educational attainment at entry into the labor force and at the time of the survey is presented, separately by race and by attainment level. It is clear that the education attained when school was discontinued influences whether an individual returned to school or not. If the respondent had no high school education, and expecially if he were black, his chances of resuming education were small indeed (4.9%). Similarly, for white men, those who had no high school education were least likely to resume their education and receive a degree or credential in-hand. Both white and black high school graduates had the highest resumption rates; in this group, whites exceeded blacks by 10 points in the percentage returning to school.

Table 7 About Here

Continuing Education and Family Background

The association of family background factors and educational attainment has been amply documented (e.g. Blau and Duncan, 1967; Coleman et al. 1966; Sewell and Houser, 1975; Duncan, Featherman and Duncan, 1972). In turn, an individual's educational attainment is strongly tied to success in occupational activities (e.g. findings in Balu and Duncan, 1967; Sewell and Houser, 1975). We now examine whether the decision to go back to school is itself related to family background factors. In other words, we ask: are patterns of educational activities as well as actual educational attainments associated with family background differences?

The educational attainments of the respondent's parents were obtained, as well as their occupation and industry code, when the respondent was 14. Additionally, the respondent indicated the number of children in his family and the income adequacy of his family of origin at age 14. The occupation/industry codes were translated into NORC prestige scores. Because relatively few of the mothers were employed outside the home and thus lacked a prestige score, only father's occupational status will be examined here.[3]

In Table 8, the average mother's and father's education, father's occupational status, number of siblings and income adequacy at date of leaving full-time schooling for the first time are presented for white men, separately for categories of educational attainment and by use of continuing education or not. Table 9 contains the corresponding data for the black sample.

Tables 8 and 9 About Here

Parental education is measured on a scale from 0 to 8 using the same categories as provided in Table 1. In this coding, a high school education is designated by a "4". Father's prestige is scored using the NORC prestige scale. "Siblings" indicates the number of children in the respondent's family of origin, excluding himself. Finally, income adequacy was measured on a four item scale where a low score indicated adequate income ("save") and a high score indicated inadequacy of income ("need outside help").

We note the association between family background variables and attainment levels. For white men(Table 8) the average father's education, mother's education, prestige and siblings behaves in a consistent fashion for the various levels of educational attainment. Lower parental education and father's prestige and larger families are all associated with lower educational attainment. The income adequacy variable does not conform to such a neat pattern as the other background variables, perhaps because of the availability of scholarship or other tuition programs for able students who are financially unable to go on to college.

For black men, a similar pattern of relationships between educational attainments and background factors is documented in Table 9. Their educational attainments are likewise associated with the educational and occupational characteristics of their families, but not consistently so with their perceived income adequacy.

Of more interest here are the differences between the family background characteristics of those who do and those who do not continue their education. Because we know that family background is associated with level of attainment, we compare the family background of those resuming and not resuming education within attainment levels.

The first row of these tables contains the family background means for men with less than a high school education. Comparing the values of family background of those in continuing and those not in continuing education indicates little differences between the two groups, for either blacks or whites. In the second row, the average value for background variables of high school graduates are supplied. Again, there is no significant difference within racial/attainment categories between these two groups. Similarly, for those whose highest attainment is a college degree, family background, net of race and attainment, is not significantly related to participation in continuing education. White males, attaining an advanced degree by different routes differ according to mother's education. This lack of an effect due to family background is at odds with Ornstein's (1971) examination of a similar question using the same data. Ornstein examined what factors were related to educational attainment changes (not simple participation) in the first eight years of labor force participation. Regressing educational attainment changes on family background factors, job prior to entry, educational attainment at entry and prestige/income characteristics of entry jobs, he found that father's education, net of these other factors, was positively and significantly related to later educational changes. However, the total variance explained (5.17 for whites and 11.67 for blacks) was small, and the coefficients were, although significant, of small magnitude.

It may be the case that participation in continuing education, which we examined, comes about from different factors than actual attainment changes which Ornstein examined. At any rate, participation in continuing education, when race and attainment levels are considered, does not appear to be linked to family background characteristics, for either white or black men. A more careful analysis of how social origins influence later resumption of schooling will be proposed later, by explorations with an appropriately specified model of career attainments.

Of course, to the extent that discontinuance and later resumption of schooling is dependent upon economic conditions of the family, our tapping of that factor is crude at best. An association with number of siblings in the family could possibly indicate the workings of economic factors in the decision to leave and later resume schooling. The non-association found here is possibly due to our lack of information on spacing of children and sex of other children and ranking of the respondent in the birth order. The oldest son, for example, might have the same opportunity to continue his education in a family of three children as in a family of five, dependent upon the ages and the sex of the other children. Similarly, the perceived income adequacy question has unknown validity for measuring the actual income adequacy of the family of origin. Retrospective evaluations of income adequacy may not differentiate very well the actual economic situation of the family.[5,6]

Ability and Continuing Education

The Social Accounts survey gave a ten-item vocabulary test to the respondents in the sample.[7] Over 97 percent of the respondents took the test. The average score obtained for black men was 4.51 and for white men was 6.03, reflecting, in part, differences in verbal ability scores by educational attainment level. Table 10 shows the average verbal test score for white and black men, for varying educational attainment levels. The largest differences in this table occur with respect to race and attainment levels.

Comparing the verbal test scores of the white men who did and did not use part-time education, only one significant difference within the attainment level "some college"--was found. The black men who resume their schooling, however, except for those who attain a college diploma or professional degree, score significantly higher on the verbal test than those who attained the same credential via full-time continuous education. These results are true for black men with less than high school education, for those with a high school diploma, and for those attaining some post-secondary education. Ability factors, to the extent that they are indicated by this simple 10-item test, appear to be somehow involved in influencing to a greater extent whether black men resume their education. In order to understand this finding, controls for social origins need to simultaneously be considered. Blacks may simply be economically unable to stay in schooling continuously,

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Table 10 About Here

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due to a variety of economic or family pressures. However, if those pressures are eased, then the more able blacks who dropped out earlier may seek continuing education. For whites, such economic and other pressures probably do not exist to the same extent so that the men who stop schooling at a certain point collectively may be quite different from the black men who stop schooling at the same point. To more fully understand how ability and continuing education are related, it will be necessary to study both the factors related to discontinuance and continuance of schooling in an appropriately specified model linking social origins, ability, educational attainments and career achievements.

5. Patterns of Educational and Occupational Activities

It is likely that occupational events which have not thus far been considered are the most important factors in motivating the return to school. Johnstone and Rivera (1965) indicate that occupational motivations - either to change careers or advance within a career - were the most usual reasons cited for continuing education. As a setting for a future exploration of the occupational determinants and effects of resumed education, we now describe the various patterns of occupational and educational participation utilized by the men in the LHS.

In Table 11, the distribution of four types of educational career patterns are presented for the white and black men in the sample. We see from this table that the majority of black men (59.9 percent) but not white men (42.7) were involved in full-time continuous schooling without any later part-time or full-time schooling. These are the men who at the date of attaining their highest educational degree (HED), leave full-time education (LLFTED), not to return again, and enter the labor market (ELF). The joint occurrence of these three events--attainment of highest degree, last leaving full-time education and entrance into the labor force--is termed here the standard pattern of educational attainment. Other patterns of educational attainment do occur, however. Some 39.1 percent of the whites and 32.2 percent of the blacks leave full-time education at the point they enter the labor market, but return to part-time schooling later on. Additionally, some 8.4 of whites and 4.6 percent of the blacks attain their highest earned degree after entry into the labor force via resumption of full-time schooling. The last educational pattern contains those instances in which highest education is obtained after first entering the labor force by a combination of full-time and part-time experiences.

Table 11 About Here

The categories in Table 11 do not differentiate at all among the various levels of educational attainment. The 39.1 percent of white males who return to part-time schooling could include those completing a high school degree, college diploma or graduate school work. Referring back to Table 7, the tabulation of final educational attainment by education at entry into the labor force is presented. This table shows the percentage of persons at a given attainment level who upgraded their attainment after entering the labor force. For both white and black males, those who upgrade are more likely to be at least a high school graduate. Table 7 also indicates that black men, at all educational levels, are less likely to change their attainment after entering the labor force than are white males. For example, of the 179 white men who entered the labor market without a high school diploma, but with some high school education, 36 percent did return to school and at least complete their high school degree. For black males, only 14.7 percent returned to complete their degree. Table 7, combined with the data in Table 2, indicates that not only do black males leave school earlier, with less education, they are less likely to be re-involved in continuing education once they leave.

Discussion

Using the Johns Hopkins University Retrospective Life History data base as its source, this paper has described patterns of educational activities for black and white men aged 30-39. Educational credentials are normally thought to be earned by enrollment continuously in full-time schooling; however, participation in education after entry into the labor force was a pronounced pattern for both black and white men, although moreso for whites. Participation in continuing education was related to education attained when schooling was discontinued, with those men having little education very unlikely to resume it. Even within attainment categories, black men were less likely than white men to resume their education. In terms of the results of continuing education, black men were, for a given rate of continuation, less likely than whites to convert resumed schooling into credential changes.

An examination of the role played by social origins in continuing education did not indicate that family background characteristics were associated with whether schooling was continued or not. Significant ability differences within most attainment levels were found for black men; these ability differences were found in only one attainment category for whites.

In order to understand more completely how attainment levels, social origins and ability are related to continuing education, the conditions prevalent at the time schooling was stopped and at the time schooling was continued need to be systematically compared. The comparisons in this paper suggest that social origins may not be very important in differentiating who does and who does not resume schooling.

A fuller treatment of this suggestion will be undertaken in future work in which the linkages between social origins, ability, occupational attainments and continued education will be examined. This paper is seen as suggestive of what factors may and may not be related to participation in continuing education. How these factors work together to influence decisions to stop and resume schooling, and the occupational consequences of such decisions, await future elaboration.

Notes

1. "Whites" include all respondents who were not black, e.g. Mexican Americans, Oriental Americans, and Puerto Ricans.

2. Because one individual could have been involved in both non-degree and degree oriented courses, the total percentages do not equal the percentage of men ever involved in part-time education.

3. For black men 38.5 percent of the mothers had a prestige score. The corresponding percentage for whites was 22.7 percent.

4. Income adequacy was measured on a four point scale:

   1 = save
   2 = comfort, no saving
   3 = manage
   4 = need outside help

5. It would be possible to compare this subjective income adequacy measure with those which take into account income of family, residence and number of siblings, e.g. the index of income adequacy used by Sweet (1972).

6. The actual test consisted of defining these words: space, broaden, caprice, edible, animosity, pact, cloistered, emanate, accustom, and allusion.

Table 1

Life History Survey

Highest Educational Attainment for Black and White Males

Code	Educational Level	White	Black
0	Less than 4 years of schooling	10 (1.2%)	32 (4.4%)
1	Elementary, 4-7	35 (4.2%)	92 (12.6%)
2	Grade school diploma	70 (8.5%)	52 (7.1%)
3	Some high school	119 (14.5%)	227 (31.0%)
4	High school graduate	229 (27.8%)	162 (22.1%)
5	Post high school & vocational	117 (14.2%)	68 (9.3%)
6	Some college	93 (11.3%)	56 (7.6%)
7	College graduate	108 (13.1%)	40 (5.5%)
8	Advanced education	42 (5.1%)	3 (0.4%)
	TOTAL	823	732
	AVERAGE	4.52	3.42

Table 2

Average Educational Attainment for Black and White Men At Ages 14-30

Age	White Men	Black Men
14	2.06	2.05
15	2.53	2.23
16	2.72	2.42
17	2.83	2.57
18	3.23	2.77
19	3.72	2.98
20	3.91	3.12
21	4.01	3.20
22	4.13	3.25
23	4.22	3.28
24	4.29	3.31
25	4.35	3.33
26	4.40	3.35
27	4.45	3.37
28	4.47	3.38
29	4.49	3.40
30	4.50	3.40

Table 3

Proportion of Respondents in Full-Time and Part-Time Schooling by Age and Race

Age	Full-Time Education		Part-Time Education (Civilian & Military)		Part-Time Military	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
14	91.8	89.8				
15	86.8	81.5	0.2	0.2		
16	77.2	65.5	1.1	0.5		
17	62.7	47.9	1.7	1.0		
18	33.0	28.4	5.6	2.7	4.1	1.7
19	21.3	15.8	9.2	6.3	6.5	4.5
20	15.3	8.9	12.1	7.3	9.0	5.2
21	13.0	6.1	12.2	5.9	9.5	5.0
22	10.3	3.2	11.0	6.3	8.0	4.2
23	9.4	2.7	9.6	4.8	6.1	2.8
24	8.9	2.5	8.4	5.4	3.0	1.8
25	6.8	1.9	7.3	4.1	1.3	1.5
26	5.5	1.9	8.6	3.7	0.9	0.4
27	4.4	1.4	7.0	2.7		
28	3.1	1.4	5.6	3.0		
29	2.1	1.2	5.8	2.2		
30	1.2	0.9	5.8	2.4		

Table 4

Number of Part-Time Degree and Non-Degree Enrollments by Race

	Black Sample		White Sample	
	Degree	Non-Degree	Degree	Non-Degree
None	669 (90.6%)	565 (76.6%)	715 (84.1%)	571 (67.1%)
One	51 (6.9%)	140 (19.0%)	86 (10.0%)	195 (22.9%)
Two	13 (1.8%)	17 (2.3%)	30 (3.5%)	57 (6.7%)
Three	2 (.3%)	6 (.8%)	8 (.9%)	13 (1.5%)
Four	3 (.2%)	3 (.4%)	5 (.6%)	9 (1.1%)
Five+	-	7	7 (.8%)	6 (.7%)
Total in Part-Time	69 (9.4%)	173 (23.4%)	136 (15.9%)	280 (32.9%)

Table 5

Average Number of Months in Educational Activities, Age 14-30 by Race

	Blacks			Whites		
	$\bar{X}$	σ	n	$\bar{X}$	σ	n
Out of Education	146.08	35.64	(728)	128.91	40.05	(847)
Full-Time	124.89	34.11	(732)	134.03	33.11	(848)
Part-Time Degree	17.97	21.36	(47)	23.06	23.46	(107)
Military, non-d	39.24	8.62	(29)	38.53	13.80	(62)
Part-Time, non-d	14.59	14.93	(121)	16.82	18.67	(217)
Military degree	36.78	10.77	(37)	34.36	2.63	(80)

Table 6

Average Duration in Educational Activities by Race and Educational Attainment

		Highest Attainment				
Duration in months		Less than HS	HS Grad	Some Post HS	College Grad	College Grad +
Part-Time Degree	Black	.19	1.11	2.51	4.08	14.25
	White	.48	1.57	2.28	9.36	7.48
Part-Time Non-Degree	Black	1.62	1.32	5.58	4.51	3.00
	White	1.86	1.84	11.49	2.81	1.06
Military Degree	Black	.98	0	5.57	6.74	0
	White	1.47	0	7.64	5.58	2.76
	Blacks n=	402	161	126	39	8
	Whites n=	238	227	210	109	67

Table 7

Final Educational Attainment by Educational Attainment at Entry Into the Labor Force (ELF) and Race

	Education at ELF	% Making some change	No H.S.	Some H.S.	H.S. Grad.	H.S. Grad. & some Voc'l.	Some College	College Grad.	Number of Cases
WHITES	No H.S.	13.0	86.4 (114)	6.1 (8)	4.5 (6)	1.5 (2)	.8 (1)	.8 (1)	132
	Some H.S.	36.0	--	64.2 (115)	20.7 (37)	6.1 (11)	6.1 (11)	2.8 (5)	179
	H.S. Grad. & Voc.	49.6	--	--	50.4 (184)	28.5 (104)	9.0 (33)	12.1 (44)	365
	Some College	42.1	--	--	--	--	57.8 (48)	42.1 (35)	83
	College Grad.	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	100.0 (91)	91
			114	124	227	117	93	176	850
BLACKS	No H.S.	4.9	95.1 (175)	3.3 (6)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	.5 (1)	.5 (1)	184
	Some H.S.	14.3	--	85.3 (222)	10.3 (27)	2.6 (7)	.7 (2)	.7 (2)	260
	H.S. Grad & Voc.	39.4	--	--	60.6 (134)	27.6 (61)	5.9 (13)	5.9 (13)	221
	Some College	10.3	--	--	--	--	89.5 (43)	10.3 (5)	48
	College Grad.	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	100.0 (25)	25 (738)
			175	228	162	68	59	46	

Table 8

Family Background Factors and Continuing Education

White Men

N = 851

	Father's Education Continuing		Mother's Education Continuing		Father's Prestige Continuing		Siblings Continuing		Income Adequacy Continuing	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Less than H.S.										
$\bar{X}$	1.29	1.09	1.10	1.62	28.8	27.8	3.42	3.19	2.40	2.46
σ	1.06	.98	.91	1.18	10.6	9.5	2.65	2.03	.99	1.44
n	21	65	20	65	21	82	24	91	20	70
F	.01		3.21		.17		.19		.28	
High School Grad.										
$\bar{X}$	2.18	1.78	2.52	2.11	33.8	32.6	2.16	2.15	2.24	2.15
σ	1.84	1.58	1.77	1.40	14.0	10.7	1.82	2.26	.83	1.73
n	40	63	40	63	43	66	45	74	45	74
F	1.36		1.73		.29		.29		.12	
Some College										
$\bar{X}$	2.31	2.23	2.97	2.82	34.5	36.3	1.70	1.60	1.98	2.07
σ	1.63	1.49	1.59	1.42	10.7	10.7	1.62	1.51	1.40	1.05
n	183	131	184	127	190	134	208	138	206	137
F	.18		.71		2.33		.34		.43	
College Grad.										
$\bar{X}$	2.89	3.52	3.09	3.57	37.3	42.9	1.68	1.23	2.10	2.05
σ	2.21	2.04	1.56	1.72	13.4	15.3	1.90	1.48	.90	.97
n	68	21	69	21	63	22	71	22	68	21
F	1.34		1.48		2.61		1.03		.58	
Advanced Degree										
$\bar{X}$	3.37	4.28	3.57	4.64	41.2	43.8	1.18	1.32	2.01	1.44
σ	2.08	2.42	1.95	2.04	12.8	15.8	1.19	2.32	1.19	1.53
n	82	25	79	25	77	24	83	25	83	25
F	3.42		5.62		.65		.16		3.85	

Table 9

Family Background Factors and Continuing Education

Black Men

N = 738

		Father's Education Continuing		Mother's Education Continuing		Father's Prestige Continuing		Siblings Continuing		Income Adequacy Continuing	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Less than H.S.											
	$\bar{X}$	.84	.79	1.39	1.22	24.7	24.3	4.09	3.41	2.57	2.39
	σ	1.21	1.24	.99	1.28	8.67	10.8	2.57	2.74	1.66	2.24
	n	19	95	23	103	31	126	34	142	28	121
	F	.03		.35		.04		1.73		.16	
High School Grad.											
	$\bar{X}$	1.60	1.43	2.04	2.01	28.1	25.8	2.28	2.93	2.48	2.47
	σ	1.58	1.39	1.57	1.28	11.2	10.7	2.41	2.35	1.26	1.51
	n	35	106	44	110	49	143	64	163	62	158
	F	.35		2.25		1.54		3.47			
Some College											
	$\bar{X}$	2.14	2.02	2.65	2.59	31.1	27.9	2.60	2.75	1.87	2.06
	σ	1.95	1.68	1.51	1.70	12.1	12.7	2.14	2.05	2.04	1.58
	n	94	84	104	92	104	97	119	111	119	111
	F	.17		.06		3.43		.27		.61	
College Grad.											
	$\bar{X}$	2.60	2.80	2.97	3.47	34.9	32.0	1.92	2.15	2.08	2.10
	σ	2.22	2.08	1.94	1.87	14.7	16.0	1.99	2.66	1.48	.97
	n	30	15	32	17	35	18	36	20	36	20
	F	.84		.76		.42		.14		.02	
Advanced Degree											
	$\bar{X}$	2.90	2.00	3.19	3.67	34.2	30.4	2.00	3.33	1.93	2.67
	σ	2.07	2.00	1.58	2.80	17.4	12.1	2.15	2.94	1.62	.52
	n	31	6	31	6	25	5	34	6	30	6
	F	.96		.34		.22		1.76		1.18	

Table 10

Verbal Test Score, Race and Continuing Education

		Less than H.S. Continuing		H.S. Grad. Continuing		Some College Continuing		College Grad. Continuing		Advance Degree Continuing	
		YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
White											
	$\bar{X}$	3.92	3.75	4.93	4.90	6.12	5.74	6.74	6.67	7.83	7.56
	σ	2.10	1.86	1.72	1.39	1.65	1.60	1.75	1.28	1.54	1.39
	n	24	87	45	72	202	135	68	21	81	25
	F	.15		.01		4.35		.03		.60	
Black											
	$\bar{X}$	3.91	3.01	4.58	3.98	5.49	4.89	6.03	5.40	6.24	6.33
	σ	1.61	1.91	1.71	1.69	1.99	1.78	1.67	2.14	1.37	1.21
	n	32	139	64	159	107	110	33	20	34	6
	F	6.00		5.66		5.38		1.44		.03	

Table 11

Educational and Occupational Patterns by Race

	White	Black
Full-time, continuous education, entry into labor market, no part-time experience resulting in upgrading	42.7% (363)	59.8% (442)
Full-time, continuous education, entry into labor market, part-time education which resulted in upgrading (EDF = LLFTED ≠ HED)	39.1 (333)	32.2 (238)
Not continuous full-time education, upgrading after entering labor force via resumption of full-time education (ELF ≠ LLFTED = HED)	8.4 (72)	4.6 (34)
Full-time continuous education, entry into labor market, mixture of part-time, resumption of full-time to earn highest credential (ELF ≠ LLFTED ≠ HED)	9.6 (83)	3.3 (24)

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